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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial. NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any person who may be directed to his name or to another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

WASHINGTON.

Important Bank Case Decided.

Powers of a Cashier in Certifying Checks —An Additional Assistant Attorney General—The Air Line Railroad Bill Again Put Over—Congressional Welcome to the Fenian Exiles—Bill Introduced to Fix the Rate of Interest to be Charged by National Bankers—No Chance this Session for the Passage of a Bill Repealing the Income Tax, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1871.

A New Officer.

The bill to create the office of additional Assistant Attorney General is likely to become a law. It is understood that this officer will have the special duty of attending to legal questions arising in and affecting the internal revenue service. The name of Judge Lawrence of Ohio, whose term in the House expires with this session, is prominently mentioned in connection with the office.

Again Postponed.

The Democrats succeeded in preventing any consideration of the New York and Washington Railroad bill to-day, by a peculiar manner of filibustering. This bill is entitled to the floor Mondays during the morning hour after the call of States for bills for reference. To-day the Democrats demanded the reading in full of all bills presented for reference, which took up most of the morning hour, and the Republicans then sent in calling for the yeas and nays on motions to adjourn, so that the bill did not get before the House at all. Threats were made of a motion to take up and pass the bill under a suspension of the rules after the morning hour, but nothing of the kind was done.

An Important Bank Case.

The important case of the Merchants' National Bank vs. the State National Bank of Boston, was decided in the Supreme Court to-day, Justice Swayne delivering the opinion of the majority of the Court, which reverses the judgment of the Circuit Court, and remands the case for a new trial. The Court holds that the power of a bank cashier to certify checks as good, and so bind the bank, is one adherent to his office, and that the bank would be bound by his act in this respect, even if he had no authority in fact, and the check was forged. Judge Swayne, in his opinion, put great stress upon the existence of such power in those days for the protection of a commercial community. It is understood that the Circuit Court erred in directing a verdict for the State Bank, and that the case ought to be submitted under proper instructions to the jury. This decision is concurred in by Justices Nelson, Wells, Strong and Bradley. Justices Clifford and Davis dissent. Justice Miller did not sit in the case. The Chief Justice was absent from the final decision, although present when the case was argued. It is reported that he concurs with the opinion of the majority. The decision is very elaborate in its examination of the question, and the reading of it occupied about an hour.

Welcome to the Irish Exiles.

Gen. Butler introduced a joint resolution to-day, which passed the House under a suspension of the rules, proffering a cordial welcome to the exiled Irish Fenians who have recently arrived in the country. This was well understood to be a piece of demagoguery, and the Democrats were disposed not to allow the Republicans to have the advantage of it, but the yeas and nays were taken on passing it under the suspension of the rules, and but twenty-one members of the House had courage enough on the record against it. A delegation of Irish Republicans from New York was in the city, and had an interview with the President on Saturday. It is expected the exiles will be in the city next week. The object of this reception is found in that given Kossuth in 1851.

Rate of Interest to be Charged by National Banks.

Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, introduced a bill in the House to-day, establishing the rate of interest to be charged by National Banks. The rate is fixed at the legal rate in the State where the bank is located, with a provision that if no rate is established by law of the state or Territory where the bank is situate, then the rate shall be seven per cent.

The Income Tax Repeal.

The Senate does not take kindly to the action of the House in relation to the bill repealing the income tax. Several Senators are preparing themselves with speeches, taking the ground that the Senate has a perfect right to originate measures of this character, and that such right has never before been questioned. It is generally conceded, however, that no matter what the upshot of the present difficulty may be, the session is now so far advanced that no bill of this character can possibly be got through this Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1871.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Establish North Crook, Chester county, Richard S. Marshall, Postmaster; Suplee, Chester county, Horatio J. Suplee, Postmaster.

Appointments—A. J. Young, Postmaster, Port Perry, Allegheny county, vice John L. Russell, resigned; William H. Cartwright, Postmaster, Cadwalla Mills, Armstrong county, vice J. C. Bovard, resigned.

Contract Office Orders—Pennsylvania route 1,918—Schwenck's Store to Hereford; tri-weekly service is permitted to be performed. Pennsylvania ascent of contractor is first obtained to do so without additional allowance. Route 1,965, Washington to Reisterborn'. The President of this Railroad Company expressing willingness to perform the service through to Reading without additional cost, the Department permits the mail to be so carried.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations have been sent to the Senate: James R. Bringham, Appraiser of Merchandise at Milwaukee, Wis.; Andrew L. Robinson, Appraiser of Merchandise at Evansville, Ind.; Charles E. Bernard, Appraiser of Merchandise at Cleveland; Lewis Weitzel, Assessor of Internal Revenue, First District, Ohio.

THE GOAT ISLAND CLAIMS.

The House Judiciary Committee this morning agreed to report a resolution directing the Attorney General to institute suit in the United States Circuit Court of California against all claimants of Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, to test the validity of the Government's title to that property, and if necessary carry the case to the Supreme Court.

REMAL OF THE TEN-O'CLOCK RECOMMENDED.

The Sub-Committee of the Committee on Reconstruction, consisting of Messrs Porter, Upson and Morgan, at a meeting to-day, unanimously agreed to report to the Committee that the Senate bill repealing the test oath.

REPORT ON THE WEST POINT AFFAIR.

The Sub-Committee on Military Affairs have returned from West Point, and will make a report on Thursday.

THE FAVORABLE REPORT.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs this morning agreed to report favorably without amendment the House bill providing for the issue of two hundred and fifty or five hundred acres of presided reservation, San Francisco, and the payment of compensation to settlers on the Point San Jose reservation.

BILL SIGNED.

The President to-day signed the joint resolution declaratory of the meaning of the act entitled an act to reduce internal tax, and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1870. This resolution relates to foreign merchandize at United States ports on the first day of the year, too late to be bonded, which is declared entitled to the benefit of the twenty-sixth section of the above named act.

FREE USE, PATENT FOR CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.

Mr. Bingham this morning submitted a report to the House Judiciary Committee on the memorial of Victoria Woodhul and other women, claiming the right to vote under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. His report maintains that the claim of the memorial is not in the action of the present Congress, but for legislation of State Governments.

DIVISION OF TEXAS.

The House Judiciary Committee recently agreed to report a bill for the division of Texas into two judicial districts, the effect of which will be to legislate Judge Davis and other officers of the United States Court of that State out of office. The same Committee voted to report adversely on the bill introduced by Mr. Longbridge, giving additional judges to certain States in the Forty-third Congress.

DECORATION DAY NOT TO BE MADE A HOLIDAY.

The Senate Military Committee agreed to report adversely on the bill making the 31st of May, or Decoration Day, a national holiday.

FORM FOR CERTIFICATION OF MANIFESTS.

Directions have been issued from the Treasury Department to the effect that fees for certifying manifests will be hereafter taken only on original manifests. Goods passing in bond from the United States to Canada and back, the original manifests shall be filed at the point of departure. The two copies, one sent to the point of destination, the other carried by the conductor of the train, though certified, shall not be chargeable with fees.

CONSOLIDATION OF REVENUE DISTRICTS.

In consequence of several Revenue Collectors, who have been designated as Collectors of consolidated districts of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, not having had time to file bonds as such, and their appointments not having been acted upon by the Senate, the President to-day issued an executive order delaying the consolidation until February 28.

FERMENTED LIQUOR TAX.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means, being urged by Commissioner Pleasanton, promises to support the bill reducing the tax on fermented liquors from $1 to 96 cents per gallon.

THE REPUBLICANS IN THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic Senators have decided that they will not support the bills pending in Congress to grant immense subsidies to incorporate steamship lines. They prefer the bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with existing lines for carrying the mails at reasonable rates.

IMPORTANT CASE.

The Farrington cotton case from Memphis, involving the constitutionality of the Internal Revenue tax on cotton, comes up in the Supreme Court on Tuesday next.

REPTS F. RANNEY FOR PRESIDENT.

The Sunday *Herald* of this city makes a Democratic nomination in these words: "In the beautiful city of Cleveland, Ohio, lives a lawyer and ex-Judge of the Ohio Supreme Court, by name Rufus Putnam Ranney, a patriot jurist and Democrat. He is not only the clearest, fullest intellect of that great central State, but the purest great man in it. He has never been a solicitor for office, though always worthier of it. So broad, so high, so true is he that few have thought of associating with this nameless citizen's reputation the lug and barter for office. He has been Democratic governor, and was beaten only by the issue, 'He is a Democrat, but he is not Thurman;' aggressive in no manner of the politics beyond his depth. He destroys Pendleton. 'No ring' controls him as in the case with John T. Hoffman. He has not the nasty smartness of John Quincy Adams, nor the appetite of Frank Blair. With that ranking in our bosoms which impresses us that Judge Ranney will be the next President of the United States, we can not hesitate to submit his name to the Democratic party as the only name who has both a considered Democratic and a really national record; whose national abilities and discipline make him the most commendable candidate; whose geographical position is timely, and whose situation toward other aspirants is so neutral and undeveloped that all could accept him."

THE INCOME TAX.

The President, in conversation with Judge Kelley yesterday, expressed himself in favor of the repeal of the income tax. Judge Kelley says the Committee on Ways and Means will report the Senate bill, but he is not certain of the result. Treasurer Spinner says it is doubtful whether or not the repeal of the tax will be popular. He calls it the rich man's tax, and says it is quite natural they should be in favor of its abolishment. He is opposed to the repeal at this time, and thinks perhaps the debt need not be paid so rapidly. Secretary Boutwell is very reticent on the subject, but adheres to his opposition to repeal. Other prominent Treasury officials say the repeal of the income tax will necessitate further legislation by Congress, as $15,000,000 from that source were included in the estimates submitted to Congress for 1870, and upon which are based the expenditures, &c., for the fiscal year 1871. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says he is confident that if Congress adopts the suggestions made by him he can collect more revenue without than with the income tax. Senators say that the Senate will probably insist on their constitutional right to originate a bill decreasing the revenue, but the friends of the repeal of the income tax prefer to drop the question rather than jeopardize their measure by such a course, and will probably attach it as an amendment to an appropriation bill, and thus obviate the constitutional objections which the House has made.

FURTHER FERRIDOM.

The colored people here are moving in an effort to secure from Congress the abolition of the present discrimination on account of color in the public school system of the District of Columbia. In a petition to Congress, these people of color say they have three thousand of their race pupils in the schools, and that if the colored and white children are allowed to attend school together, the colored race will feel the stimulating effects of direct competition with the white race, their ambition and self-respect will grow under its influence, and add dignity to their character, and rapidly develop a style and type of manhood that must place them on an equality with any other race of men.

EXPERIMENTS IN ORDNANCE.

The army appropriation bill contains an item of $200,000 for the purchase of heavy guns for seacoast defense, and the heavy appropriation bill gives $70,000 for fifteen such guns, "to meet contingencies." The Ordnance Bureaus of both the War and Navy departments have heretofore been strongly prejudiced in favor of cast iron guns, but now General Sherman thinks the siege of Paris has demonstrated the superiority of the Krupp system of steel guns, and it is believed his views will secure the chief portion of the army appropriation for the purpose of making a thorough test of the merits of the Krupp and Rodman guns for range, accuracy and endurance.

AKRON, O.

Louis Weide Again Arrested for Complicity in the Benninghoff Bond Robbery—Interesting Case Under the Liquor Law.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., January 30, 1871.

Rumor says Louis Weide, a distiller of this city, has been arrested while traveling East, on a charge of complicity in the two thousand dollar bond and lollar robbery which occurred in the oil regions of Pennsylvania a few years ago. He was arrested once before on the same charge, but discharged for want of proof.

Mrs. Pomeroy, of this city, has recovered three hundred dollars damages from John Donhouser, owner of the building, John Bowers, lessee, and Peterman & Martin, keepers, who sold intoxicating liquors to her husband, who has been an habitual drunkard for several years. The trial was before Justice Cunningham, and lasted six days, and created much excitement. It is to be carried up to the Common Pleas Court on a writ of error, where it will be strongly contested.

LOUDONVILLE, O.

Probably Fatal Accident from a Runaway.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., January 30, 1871.

Last night Mr. Fox, of Jackson, was thrown suddenly injured by his team running off, throwing him against a post with great violence. He was picked up insensible, and is now lying in a very critical condition, being now entirely unconscious. A small boy in the sleigh at the time had his collar bone broken. The team ran into a tailor shop, completely demolishing the glass, sewing machine, &c.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Sale of a Railroad—The Germanus Jubilant.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 30, 1871.

The Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad has been purchased by the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad Company. This gives the Michigan Central Railroad Company the control of the Saginaw Road, a direct line from Jackson, Mich., to Cincinnati, *via* Fort Wayne.

Our German citizens are having a grand jubilee to-night over the surrender of Paris, and the downfall of the French nation. A large torchlight processing paredes the streets, accompanied by bands of music.

MANSFIELD, O.

Rejoicing Over the Fall of Paris.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

MANSFIELD, O., January 30, 1871.

The news of the capitulation of Paris has caused great satisfaction among the large German population of this city. The day has been given to some extent to congratulations, and to-night the Turnverein are celebrating the auspicious event by music, guns, fireworks, illumination, speeches, &c. A large concourse is gathered in the Turner's Hall, and some American-born citizens are participating in the jubilant exercises.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Too Much Liberty.

LONDON, January 30.—A letter from Prince Charles of Roumania, is published, hinting at his approaching resignation on account of the too great liberty allowed the people by the constitution.

Governor of the Philippine Islands.

MADRID, January 30.—Senor Topete has been appointed Governor of the Philippine Islands.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, January 30.—The steamers City of Paris, Siberia, Nebraska and Abyssinia have arrived from New York.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 27, 1871.

MR. HASTINGS WITHDRAWS HIS LIBEL SUIT.

Hugh Hastings, editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, has discontinued the suit for libel, which he brought against the *Evening Express*, after the appointment of the Congressional Committee to investigate the charges against Hon. James Brooks. Hastings's refusal to answer the most searching questions was based on the pendency of this libel suit.

THE SUITS AGAINST MOSES H. GRINNELL.

Twenty writs of *certiorari* in suits commenced against Moses H. Grinnell, while Collector of the port, were issued from the United States Circuit Court this morning to the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, to have the proceedings in the cases renewed.

DEFAULTER ARRESTED.

Colonel Alexander, formerly Supervisor of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, who was arrested last week by the United States Marshal, at Boston, on a charge of alleged defalcation in the administration of his office, was brought here this afternoon. Sharp's office this morning on his way to Washington.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.

County Auditor Wilson, injured by a fall from a sleigh a few days ago, died this morning.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Charleston, S. C., telegram says: The steamer Georgia, which arrived last evening, picked up off Rock Island three boats loaded with passengers from the steamer Kensington, lost on the passage from Savannah to Boston.

An address to the King of Italy, with numerous signatures of prominent citizens of Boston, will be shortly forwarded. The address closes: "The triumph of the past will stimulate you to new achievements. We assure our sympathy with your efforts for the good of Italy. We believe in harmony with us that the truest wisdom of all rulers is found in justice and beneficence to all men, and that universal education which is the strength of any country, and which must be hoped for yours. We wish for you a long and happy reign, for under your benefic progress and independence, stability and honor will be the word stands."

Charles B. Woodruff, one of the proprietors of the Worcester, Mass., *Gazette*, died yesterday afternoon after a brief illness. He was for a number of years connected with the Boston *Daily Advertiser* as reporter and correspondent, and had been connected with other Boston papers.

CRIME.

DETROIT, January 30.—A notorious forger and bank swindler named Chas. D. Vanderpool, *alias* Chas. Brockway, *alias* Chas. Seymour, *alias* Wm. C. Waterman, *alias* John Pike, was last week arrested in this city by Chief of Police Borgeman and Detective Bishop, and this morning he was started on his way to New York in the custody of Detectives Tilley and Kelso, of that city, where he is wanted for various crimes. This man is a partner of Lewis M. Van Eaton, *alias* Livingston, whose arrest at New Orleans was announced by telegraph last week, and he and his fellow criminals have for several years been engaged in systematic swindling operations. There is reason to believe they have during the whole of their operations defrauded over fifty banks in different parts of the country out of sums varying in extent from $15 to $5,000. Their game has been to purchase United States certificates of deposit and bank checks, either certified or otherwise.

FIRES.

NEWARK, N. J., January 30.—A fire broke out this morning in the main building of Schalck's brewery. Three stories filled with malt were destroyed. Loss $25,000. Insured.

A man in Schuylkill county got married a few weeks ago, and was visited by a party of Calathumpian serenaders, who demanded five dollars. He refused, and they broke down the fence around the cake. This they wouldn't have, and they gave him a concert of unearthly sounds. Not content with this, they returned for five nights in succession, serving up the horrid din for several hours on each occasion. The newly made Benedict finally got tired of this, and had twenty-two of them arrested on a charge of riot.

The Kemble Coal and Iron Company have erected an additional stack to their furnace at Biddleburg, Bedford county, and are now prepared to manufacture twice as much iron as heretofore.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE TRUCE.

A Cordon Around Paris.

No One Permitted to Enter or Leave.

Elections to be Held February 8th.

National Assembly to be Convened on the 15th.

France Will Renew the War With 900,000 Men.

BOURBAKI'S ARMY CROSSING INTO SWITZERLAND.

THE SURRENDER

Occupation of the Forts—Paris to Pay $3,000,000 to France.

LONDON, January 30, 12:30 P. M.—A Versailles dispatch says: The occupation of the Paris forts by the Germans was unattended by any incident of general importance.

LONDON, January 30, 2 P. M.—The *Evening Times* contains a dispatch from Versailles which says that the contribution imposed upon Paris, by the capitulation is fifty-three million francs.

France Will Resume the War at the End of the Armistice with 900,000 Men—Elections to be held on the 8th Prox.—National Assembly to Convene on the 15th.

BORDEAUX, January 30.—General Chanzy's headquarters are at La Val. The Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-fifth corps are at Vierson, Bonrges and Nevers. General Bourbaki has the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-fourth corps at Rambouleb and Partalier. Garibaldi is at Dijon with 30,000 men. Gen. Faidherbe has the Twenty-second and Twenty-third army corps at Arras, Bonai and Cambrai. Layoel is in front of Havre with 30,000 men. The camps of instruction contain 250,000 men. The conscripts of 1871 number 300,000 men. At the end of the armistice France will resume the war with 900,000 men.

A dispatch, forwarded from Versailles on the 28th by Jules Favre, to the Government at Bordeaux, says: "A treaty was signed to-day. There is to be an armistice throughout France, and the National Assembly is to be convened at Bordeaux on February 15. Elections will take place on the 8th of February. A member of the Paris Government leaves at once for Bordeaux."

ENGLAND.

Bourbaki's Men Crossing Into Baden and Switzerland.

LONDON, January 30.—It is reported from Basle that numbers of General Bourbaki's army are crossing the frontier, armed, at Neuenburg in Baden, and Frimtrel in Switzerland.

PRUSSIA.

A Cordon Around Paris—Germans Confident that Peace has been Secured.

Special to the World.]

VERSAILLES, January 30.—A cordon has been drawn around Paris, and no person is allowed to enter or leave without a permit from the German authorities. The revictualing of the city will proceed under German supervision. Confidence is expressed in the German headquarters that peace has been secured. The German soldiers are chagrined at being prohibited from entering Paris.

Federal Council Convoked.

BERLIN, January 30.—A decree has been issued convoking the Federal Council to Versailles on the 20th of February. The German Parliament meets on the 9th of March.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Turkey's Ultimatum.

LONDON, January 30.—A Constantinople dispatch to the *Times* says: "The Porte insists that the London Conference shall refuse to Turkey the full control of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, and refuses to consent to any modification stipulation limiting the navigation of those straits.

BLOODY TRADGEDY.

A Farmer Kills Three Highwaymen.

On Arriving at Home He Finds His Wife and Daughter Weltering in their Gore.

CHICAGO, January 30.—The following are the particulars, so far as they can be obtained, of the recent bloody tragedy at Dundee, at Rock Grove, Winnebago county, Illinois: A farmer, whose name is not given, residing between Spring Grove and Rock Grove, recently sold his farm and received the money last Tuesday. On Wednesday night he left his home and went to Rock Run. Returning from there, as he neared his own house, he was confronted by a man who demanded his money. The farmer drew a revolver and fired, killing the highwayman. For the house, he encountered two other men, each of whom he dispatched with his revolver. Entering his house, he found his wife and daughter weltering in their blood, the latter being dead. His wife, though badly injured, is still living. When last heard from, one of the dead men was recognized as the stranger who had recently attempted to purchase the farm from the man who he proposed to rob. This story seems to be improbable, but the details come from different sources, and are nearly identical in detail.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE BERGEN TUNNEL QUARREL.

NEW YORK, January 30.—There is no foundation for the report that a truce has been entered into by the Delaware, Lackawana and Western and Erie Railroads in reference to the use of the Bergen tunnel.

UNION TOWN AND WEST VIRGINIA RAILROAD—ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

A meeting of the incorporators of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company was held in Uniontown on the 28th inst., at which Gen. Jesse Hart was elected chairman. Arrangements were made for reopening books for subscriptions to the project, and some other business transacted. Mr. Stewart was called upon and addressed the meeting in his clear and able manner, pointing out the great necessity of commencing the work as soon as possible under the law. By so doing, he said they would secure the services of the hands employed on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, which is now about completed, and give the farmers an opportunity to work out the stock they might subscribe in grading or otherwise on the road, which they could readily do as their horses and hands have ceased to do at this season of the year than at any other. He further said that many persons took upon this short line as a purely private enterprise, and consider it a small affair. They forget that it is a part of a great central link connecting the States and cities of the Atlantic and the Gulf, with the Valley of the Ohio and the Mississippi Valley. They forget that it is a part of the one hundred and forty-four miles from this point to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, when completed will be the great thoroughfare over which will pass the shipping of the Ohio, the Upper Lakes, the Lake States, and the Great West, in exchange for the cotton, rice and tobacco of Old Virginia and the Carolinas. He was fearless of the result of the enterprise we must be moving. The grass must not grow under our feet. The Chesapeake and Ohio Company extends its strong right arm. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has an eye in this direction and is anxious for its connection, forming as it will a second track for that road from Fairmont to Grafton. The Central Pennsylvania Central knowing full well that it is a better and shorter route to the Southwest, is anxious that she yet has, is anxious that it shall be completed and that speedily.

He spoke also of the local advantages of the proposed road, which he said could not be otherwise than very great. As a proof of this he cited the benefits from it to the stockholders he mentions the familiar fact that the Fayette county branch of the Connellsville road pays to its stockholders twenty-two per cent. twenty-six per cent. being realized between Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road, making in all forty-eight per cent. which is about fifteen per cent. on original cost of the road, including the rolling stock. He said also that the new road would not be subject to the competition that the old road was, or its branch, but upon much better terms. They will not agree to take as did the Fayette road, but will require an agreement that will secure them the benefit of the increase in the value of property throughout the entire line of the proposed road traverses a mineral basin of from six to nine miles in breadth, in which there are three veins of coal, three, five and nine feet thick, and even more veins of ore. Suppose, said he, the increase be fifty cents per tonner of coal and twenty cents per ton of ore, would not $1,000,000 for the minerals on their lands alone, to say nothing of the fire-clay, limestone, timber, &c., on it. Robert Hogsett, for saline, King Wright within one mile of Uniontown, receives $3,000 per acre for the limestone that lies distant from his property to the parties to lease the surface better than they found it, thus really receiving $3,000 for having his land improved.

If the Fayette county branch, between Uniontown and Connellsville is a success, and but one furnace along the whole line, what may we expect of the eight or nine furnaces between Uniontown and the West Virginia line, whose fires will burst with the completion of this road to be rekindled. With but a single thing to do, that is to operate the present continuous line of freight cars to bear away the products of this rich valley to less favored parts of the country.

I may mention as an assurance to subscribers to stock, that Mr. Stewart's business qualifications are much experience as a railroad man, high character for integrity and ability, has become largely interested in iron works along the line of the Uniontown road, and he and the gentlemen associated with him will not have a contract for one dollar's work that will give any assistance in the construction and operation of their works. Mr. Stewart, when agreeable to the stockholders, Mr. Ballie, who was the chief engineer of the Uniontown road, for which Mr. Thompson has a large interest, and over which he presided for twelve years, has made a survey of the line of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad, and reports satisfactorily as to its feasibility in all respects, and that it is the best manufactures of coal, climate, coal, iron, timber, air and water, the region through which this road is to pass is unsurpassed on the continent of North America or the world.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's remarks, the meeting took a recess, looking to the raising of additional stock, and the early commencement of the work.

CONCERNING the offer of the English Government to negotiate for a settlement of the Pacific Railroad claims, and the conditions submitted by Minister Thornton require certain concessions on the part of Congress. It is said that no definite action has been taken on this question, and the President is said to be willing to yield, out of anxiety to get the subject settled. The terms proposed are regarded as very favorable by the administration, but nothing has as yet leaked out as to what they are. Mr. Sumner is reported to have told Mr. Fish, when made aware of the contents of Minister Thornton's letter, that if a treaty was negotiated on the terms proposed, it would not only be rejected by the Senate, but by the public at large. The concessions asked for by Russia are not known.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Bill for Cumulative Voting in the Election of School Directors Passed—Passage of the Steamship Bill Probable—Local Bills Introduced.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 30, 1871.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Rutan—Refunding certain moneys to Thomas McCreary, of Beaver. Authorizing Cemetery Associations to appoint watchmen to arrest pert ons violating the laws for the protection and preservation of cemeteries.

By Mr. Davis—Supplement relating to divorces, which allows the petition to be presented to the court in the county where the parties reside, or in the county where the alleged cause occurred.

By Mr. Petriken—Repealing the eleventh law of 1868.

By Mr. Evans—Supplement to the Liquor law, which authorizes all county Courts to receive petitions and remonstrances in regard to the sale of liquor in all shapes, whether at bars, saloons, stores, distilleries, or otherwise.

By Mr. White—Restoring Spring Elections in Indiana, Cambria and Jefferson counties.

Cumulative Voting.

Mr. Buckalew called up his bill authorizing the cumulative system in voting for School Directors.

Mr. Davis moved the exemption of Berks, Lehigh and Luzerne counties.

Mr. Duncan moved the exemption of Adams county.

Mr. Purviance wanted Greene and Westmoreland counties exempted.

Messrs. Rutan, White, Evans, Mumma, Connell and Allen sustained the bill, and opposed any exemptions.

The motions to exempt counties were defeated, only Allegheny, Billingfelt, Davis, Knight and Purman voting no.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Humphreys—Giving Councils of Ormsby Borough power to erect sewers through private property, and providing for compensation for the same in lien on the property.

By Mr. Reed—Incorporating Wilkensburg as a borough, Allegheny county.

By Mr. Kerr—Making the period of stay of execution in Allegheny County, 60 instead of 90 days, from the return day of the writ, the same as in the District Courts.

By Mr. Woolever—Making it unlawful to sell any coal oil, unless it has been first tested, for illuminating purposes.

The Steamship Bill.

The House Corporation Committee meets again to-morrow evening, and Chairman Shurlock will endeavor to get the Steamship Bill reported. At the last meeting only three members beside the Chairman favored the bill, although there were seven members present from Philadelphia. The bill provides that the property and bonds of the corporation shall be exempt from taxation, and grants large powers to the corporation. Some opposed it on this ground, but the bill will now undoubtedly pass, because of the importance of the enterprise to Pennsylvania.

THE OIL REGIONS.

WELLS ON NEW TERRITORY.

The Question of Shipments—Oil Receipts at Cleveland—Big Well on Armstrong Run, &c., &c.

NEW TERRITORY OPENED.

The Titusville *Herald* of Friday says: Our friends will recollect that a few weeks ago we gave an account of certain oil developments which were being made on the Tionesta, in the territory situated between Neilltown and West Hickory, and as the locality had never been fully tested, a good deal of interest existed among oil men in regard to the success of these operations. We stated that this and the adjoining territory was owned by Messrs. Hilton & Rogers and Messrs. Carroll & Holbrook, who were putting down wells. A well on the Carroll & Holbrook tract has been discovered in paying quantities in the Cow Run sand, struck on Monday and Sunday and now pumping twenty barrels. This well is good for fifty barrels when fully tested. We saw a sample of the oil, and it is of fine quality. The well was first produced at Fagundas. The other well is still drilling, and is down 1,000 feet. The latter well, we learn, is in a direct line, with the belt supposed to run southwest from Fagundas to Pithole city, and it looks as if the territory would prove rich, and promises to be highly profitable and remunerative.

THE QUESTION OF SHIPMENTS.

R. D. McCreary, whose statement in regard to shipments of oil was called in question by a correspondent, "Corpulanter," writes, under date of the 28th, to the Titusville *Herald*:

My name has been used quite freely in several articles that have appeared from time to time in your paper, and as I have been charged with being opposed to the shipments of oil from Parker's Landing in November. My statement to you of the shipments in November last was correct. I might not have had my facts here and telegrams from the agents at other stations, but I am willing to risk my reputation for not report to me at that time, and I think Mr. Parker will report correct. I do not make a habit of misstatements. I keep a copy of the statements and hence speak from memory alone. I intended to keep silent concerning the statements made by the so-called seven "Corpulanters" and the *Herald*, but his last article in the *Herald* of Saturday, I feel bound to refer in a manner that renders this course no longer possible. Inclosed you a letter from missouri to W. Spain, Esq., agent at Parker's, which will explain itself thereon. You will observe that the figures do not correspond with the agent's report to me in every case. We estimate our cars at from seventy-four to eighty barrels each, and not sixty-five to the car, as stated, rather than over the true quantity. It is, therefore, probable that the figures given before 140,892, 1 believe, were correct, although I estimated the same at forty-three gallons each. I hope this will lay the matter before the public satisfactorily, for which heretofore would not down at any bidding.

Yours, very truly,
R. D. MCCREARY.

VENANGO CITY, January 24, 1871.

W. Spain, Esq., Agent at Parker's Landing:

DEAR SIR.—There has been a great deal of controversy between the Titusville *Herald*, Pittsburgh *Commercial* and Seven Corpulanters, in regard to oil shipped from your station in November. My name has been connected with it to a certain extent, hence I feel interested in ascertaining the truth of the matter. I sent no copy of your telegram, and will say that I have given you the true statements again, accurately, (hereon) filling in the blanks below. Yours, very truly,
R. D. MCCREARY, Agent.

Mr. Spain reports as follows:

From Parker's to Pittsburgh.....46,932 bbls.
From Parker's East by White Line.....93,960 bbls.
Total.....
I suppose the gauger's report would not agree with mine. Yours, W. SPAIN.

UNION TOWN AND WEST VIRGINIA RAILROAD—ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

A meeting of the incorporators of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company was held in Uniontown on the 28th inst., at which Gen. Jesse Hart was elected chairman. Arrangements were made for reopening books for subscriptions to the project, and some other business transacted. Mr. Stewart was called upon and addressed the meeting in his clear and able manner, pointing out the great necessity of commencing the work as soon as possible under the law. By so doing, he said they would secure the services of the hands employed on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road, which is now about completed, and give the farmers an opportunity to work out the stock they might subscribe in grading or otherwise on the road, which they could readily do as their horses and hands have ceased to do at this season of the year than at any other. He further said that many persons took upon this short line as a purely private enterprise, and consider it a small affair. They forget that it is a part of a great central link connecting the States and cities of the Atlantic and the Gulf, with the Valley of the Ohio and the Mississippi Valley. They forget that it is a part of the one hundred and forty-four miles from this point to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, when completed will be the great thoroughfare over which will pass the shipping of the Ohio, the Upper Lakes, the Lake States, and the Great West, in exchange for the cotton, rice and tobacco of Old Virginia and the Carolinas. He was fearless of the result of the enterprise we must be moving. The grass must not grow under our feet. The Chesapeake and Ohio Company extends its strong right arm. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has an eye in this direction and is anxious for its connection, forming as it will a second track for that road from Fairmont to Grafton. The Central Pennsylvania Central knowing full well that it is a better and shorter route to the Southwest, is anxious that she yet has, is anxious that it shall be completed and that speedily.

He spoke also of the local advantages of the proposed road, which he said could not be otherwise than very great. As a proof of this he cited the benefits from it to the stockholders he mentions the familiar fact that the Fayette county branch of the Connellsville road pays to its stockholders twenty-two per cent. twenty-six per cent. being realized between Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road, making in all forty-eight per cent. which is about fifteen per cent. on original cost of the road, including the rolling stock. He said also that the new road would not be subject to the competition that the old road was, or its branch, but upon much better terms. They will not agree to take as did the Fayette road, but will require an agreement that will secure them the benefit of the increase in the value of property throughout the entire line of the proposed road traverses a mineral basin of from six to nine miles in breadth, in which there are three veins of coal, three, five and nine feet thick, and even more veins of ore. Suppose, said he, the increase be fifty cents per tonner of coal and twenty cents per ton of ore, would not $1,000,000 for the minerals on their lands alone, to say nothing of the fire-clay, limestone, timber, &c., on it. Robert Hogsett, for saline, King Wright within one mile of Uniontown, receives $3,000 per acre for the limestone that lies distant from his property to the parties to lease the surface better than they found it, thus really receiving $3,000 for having his land improved.

If the Fayette county branch, between Uniontown and Connellsville is a success, and but one furnace along the whole line, what may we expect of the eight or nine furnaces between Uniontown and the West Virginia line, whose fires will burst with the completion of this road to be rekindled. With but a single thing to do, that is to operate the present continuous line of freight cars to bear away the products of this rich valley to less favored parts of the country.

I may mention as an assurance to subscribers to stock, that Mr. Stewart's business qualifications are much experience as a railroad man, high character for integrity and ability, has become largely interested in iron works along the line of the Uniontown road, and he and the gentlemen associated with him will not have a contract for one dollar's work that will give any assistance in the construction and operation of their works. Mr. Stewart, when agreeable to the stockholders, Mr. Baillie, who was the chief engineer of the Uniontown road, for which Mr. Thompson has a large interest, and over which he presided for twelve years, has made a survey of the line of the Uniontown and West

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1871.

THE Allegheny delegation at Harrisburg could, if they felt so disposed, at once and forever clear up every doubt as to their real wishes and intentions concerning the Fee Bill by co-operating earnestly with Mr. BILL by co-operating earnestly with Mr. WHITE to perfect it and secure its early passage. If they are really for the bill, they can dispose of all suspicion that they are not in a single hour. Until they commence acting as though they intend to redeem their pledges, they cannot complain of the natural inference that they are in sympathy with the known opposition to the bill on the part of officeholders and others. If the bill is defective, they should make an honest effort to perfect it. They full well know what they have pledged themselves to do, and the only course that is open to them is to go straight ahead in the independent performance of their duty. No quibble will avail them in the end if they fail. Under the circumstances there should be no question about their real position regarding the bill.

H. BUCHER SWOPE, Esq., has written a letter in reply to some inquiries from Senator GRAHAM concerning Mr. WHITE'S Fee Bill, which concludes with the opinion that the bill in practice will make matters that are bad enough now still worse. Of Mr. SWOPE'S criticism we have no opinion to express. We have already said that we thought that Mr. WHITE'S bill, in some particulars, was defective, and he agrees with us. We said, furthermore, that we thought it was the duty of the Allegheny delegation to see that the bill was made as perfect as possible, or another introduced, the prime thing being the fair and square redemption of the pledges whereby they gained their election. Mr. SWOPE, though quite in earnest in tearing Mr. WHITE'S bill to pieces, and expressing in the mildest manner the opinion that doubtless "some reform" is needed, fails to march up to the work. We hope that neither he nor Mr. GRAHAM, nor his colleagues, will for a moment suppose that criticising Mr. WHITE'S bill will discharge the obligations they are under to the people of the county.

A CONTEMPORARY charges General NEGLEY with being lukewarm in the matter of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge question, and that he is not giving the subject the attention it really deserves. We regard the free navigation of the Ohio river as something absolutely indispensable to the prosperity of the city of Pittsburgh. We know very well that Pittsburgh alone is a very small part of that immense district and territory that looks to this port for commerce on the Ohio. But we refer to the city, because in it General NEGLEY is directly interested, and because he is so, we can not realize the fact of any neglect existing on his part. Until we have better assurances than have yet been given us, we will believe that our representative in Congress fully realizes the necessity of the removal of the obstructions placed in from the illegal construction of the Newport bridge, and that he will do all in his power to further the wishes of his constituents in that respect.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Gen. NEGLEY'S divided allegiance is seen on all sides and freely commented on in Washington. He is in the position in which weak men are liable to find themselves, situated as he is with reference to the Bridge question. He hesitates to act positively with his constituents by supporting the navigation interest, because he fears the Railroad influence; and he dare not declare openly for that side of the question, because he knows that to do so would be treachery to his constituents. The gentle discipline of the *Gazette* may prove beneficial, but whatever be his action in the end nothing can save him from the penalty he has already incurred by his halting course.

THE conflict between the Railroads and the people is being conspicuously illustrated in Congress. It is reported to us that Representatives from Pennsylvania declare that they dare not vote for the River interest against the Railroads, on the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge question, for fear of endangering their re-election. That it would come to this no one has doubted, therefore the degrading confession will excite no particular surprise. It is not difficult to understand that with a certain order of men duty goes for nothing; and such cowardly characters are quite likely to make the mistake of losing sight of their only true and safe cause regardless of consequences. There are no consequences to be dreaded half so much as the reprobation surely to be visited on the head of the Representative who sells himself, or through fear betrays his trust. It is familiarly whispered in Washington who some of these weak-kneed and treacherous hearted Congressmen are. With some of them the question is, whether to dodge or take the price and vote squarely according to the bond. He who pursues the latter course, will be more worthy of respect than he who takes the former method of betraying his constituents.

ABOUT TOWBOATS.

Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in his remarks before the Committee on Commerce, last week, wandered so far from the facts concerning towboats that we feel bound to set him right. From a sketch of Colonel SCOTT'S remarks we quote as follows:

Mr. SCOTT replied to a number of other allegations of our distinguished townsman, Mr. Smith, which were "believed to be entirely without foundation." For instance, the latter gentleman said that the wheels of towboats on the Ohio are "frequently from thirty to forty feet in diameter," whereas Mr. SCOTT, "in no instance has there been a towboat constructed for the coal trade with a wheel exceeding twenty-four feet in diameter, and which those boats are used for towing purposes, their average depth of water is from five to six feet. Their wheels are therefore submerged, on an average, six feet, leaving certainly not more than eighteen feet above the line of water. On this point Judge Matthews has submitted to your committee abundant and satisfactory evidence, as you will find by referring thereto."

It is possible that Col. SCOTT has been misreported, but we assume that such is not the fact. In opposition to the statement that "in no instance has there been a towboat constructed for the coal trade with a wheel exceeding twenty-four feet in diameter," we place these facts: The following named boats were constructed for towing coal, and all with the exception of three are now engaged in that business. The diameter of the wheel of each is correctly stated as follows: The *James Guthrie*, wheel forty feet in diameter; the *Guardsman*, thirty-two feet; the *The Ajax*, twenty-nine feet; the *J. S. McDonald*, twenty-nine feet; the *Julia A. Hoe*, twenty-nine feet; the *Black Diamond*, thirty feet. Two passenger boats, the *Natchez* and *Great Republic*, were constructed with wheels forty-four and forty feet in diameter respectively. There are now building at Pittsburgh three boats whose wheels are thirty feet in diameter. It is a fact that as a rule the wheels of coal towboats now engaged in the business are above the diameter stated by Colonel SCOTT; and the experience of the last few years has been such that no boat is likely to be built hereafter for the coal trade with wheels much, if any, under thirty feet in diameter. With the volume of commerce on the Ohio, the wheels of towboats may be said to be growing in diameter.

Colonel SCOTT is reported to have said: "When these boats, (that is the twenty-four feet wheel boats) are used for towing purposes, their average depth of water is from four to six feet; their wheels are, therefore, submerged, on an average, from five to six feet, leaving certainly not more than the eighteen feet above the line of water. Now, the fact is boats like the *John A. Wood* and *McDonald* come to our wharves on a four foot stage of water; with fuel and stores on board, ready to depart with tows, they draw not to exceed five feet, and their wheels are submerged not to exceed four feet, leaving twenty-five feet above the line of water.

IT is asserted that the personal relations between the President and Admiral Porter have not been restored, General Grant having signified to Porter that hereafter their intercourse must be formal and confined to official requirements. In view of these facts, it would have been far better for the Admiral not to have written the humiliation contained in the memorable second letter, as it seems to have produced so little effect upon the person whom he most sought to propitiate. The first might have been forgiven, but the other is not likely to be forgotten, even by those who are most charitably inclined to overlook impulsive errors.

THE New York *Herald* is discoursing on "the unexampled dullness of the religious press," long with great concern wants to know what has become of the usual spirit of the religious press of that city. These things, it says, are truly deplorable, and with almost a broken spirit adds: "Whatever may be the cause, it is nevertheless a fact that there is less interest in religious revivals now than there was this time last year." The conclusion of it all is that the *Herald* must come to the rescue, as the only truly religious journal left in the country.

THE American Centennial of 1876 is likely to be celebrated to its full extent, the latest idea being to have in each great city a national festival that shall be a demonstration of the local specialty. For instance, Boston is to have an international musical jubilee, New York a grand exhibition of commercial matters, Philadelphia a mechanical display, Baltimore trials of horses on her Pimlico Course, Washington a display of art at the Corcoran Gallery, St. Louis a cattle show and Chicago a collection of agricultural products.

THE ECLIPSE.

Letter from Professor Langley, of the Pittsburgh Observatory—Graphic Description—Experiences in Spain—Unpopularity of the New Ring, Etc., Etc.

BARCELONA, SPAIN, December 29, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I take the opportunity of a half hour's delay here to send a brief account of the eclipse of the 22d, observed by the party sent by the United States, at Jerez, in the south of Spain.

The morning of the 22d was rainy, and heavy clouds, which lasted nearly all the forenoon, caused us to almost forego hope of any success. The sky opened by almost miraculous fortune for the critical minutes that totality lasted, just around the sun, and enabled us to obtain results which were nearly as complete as could have been hoped with the best of weather.

A few minutes earlier our station presented a curious spectacle. The instruments, which had been transported across the ocean, were directed to the gloomy sky, and each observer felt the entire people around him mounting them, and his journey across the ocean, had been, in all probability, taken in vain.

Around us were small, silent groups of officers from two of our national vessels, who had come up from Cadiz, and some gentlemen of the neighborhood who were within the lines guarded by policemen from the town; and the fast-waning light from the clouds also seemed likely to be all we were to have of the eclipse. Suddenly, as I have said, the clouds broke, and all was absorbed attention, as the sun presented itself reduced to a thin crescent of light. In a minute more the crescent broke—for an instant—into a chain of brilliant beads; then disappeared, and the wonderful spectacle of the corona, surrounding the extinguished sun like a low-burning flame, was before us. This was what we came so far to see, and you must not expect from one whose attention was fixed during the two minutes of previous time it lasted on the telescopic study of its structure, any account of the general features of the scene. They have been described before by abler pens, but description will hardly convey to any one an idea of the intensity of the interest, and the startling novelty of the sight. Those who have viewed a partial eclipse have seen nothing so surprising as the effect produced at the instant that the last ray goes, and that wonderful corona starts into view. The spectacle, which is perhaps the most remarkable of all, is the approach of the moon's shadow on the earth.

The reader may possibly have sometime noticed the shadow of a large bird sweep by him, and may have known what the approach of such a shadow must be like when it covers hundreds of miles of territory, and rushes from one horizon to another with a velocity greater than that of a bullet from a gun.

On the present occasion we were surrounded by olive trees, but those standing on the roofs saw the shadow of the moon blot out the mountains near the western coast and rush across from horizon to horizon in a few seconds, bringing with it a darkness that could be felt material, and making the air seem as if shot over and around him. "I felt as if it was going to knock my hat off," one person said to me, and described the effect of the gloom, as heightened by the appearance of what were bumping in the fields, and which suddenly shone out as the darkness fell, while the shouts from the neighboring town and the screams of the frightened peasant women added their effect to the unearthly scene.

It would be out of place for me to here detail any of the results of professional interest; they will be given elsewhere, and it will be sufficient to say that their scientific importance has fully justified the liberal aid furnished by our Government to the expedition.

In three hours after the eclipse our lighter instruments were packed, and we left Jerez early on the morning of the 24th, with enough of the party for a hurried overland journey to England. I have traveled night and day with a dismal experience of Spanish railroads, which are like those of no other country in the world. Christmas eve found us at a hundred and fifty miles from Madrid, on a bitterly cold night, where it pleased the authorities to detain us for some matters in Spain to stop our train, and leave us on the track from nine in the evening till ten the next morning. There is no fire on a Spanish train, except in the locomotive, and we found it sufficiently irving. We have learned since what our own experience confirms, that a fall of rain, or hail, or snow, and a dozen such trivial things, or nothing at all, are cause enough here to stop a train indefinitely. The Spaniards have an oriental indifference to time, and whoever visits their country must be prepared to act as if he had no value to him, or be fried as we and other travelers have been.

We have found an almost universal feeling of dislike to the new King, and a widespread and apparently universal desire for a Republic among all classes with which we have come in contact.

This has been manifested everywhere, and when the expression of the feeling could have no reference to our supposed sympathies. Some Spaniards are bitter in their denunciations of the policy which has introduced a foreign monarchy where monarchy itself was in disfavor; and the sentiment of almost the entire people was adverse to the new reign. I send with this one of the Madrid papers, the Spanish "*Punch*," which has taken the eclipse as the occasion of a caricature directed against the coming King, and you will be able to judge from its cartoon columns a little of the general tone of journalism here. I go home by the most direct route to London and expect to return in advance of the rest of our party.

L.

DR. BARKER'S LECTURES.

This gentleman has arrived in our city from a Western lecturing tour, and remains with us for eight or ten days to deliver the lectures announced in our columns. We feel justified in the belief that a series of some pride in the success of Dr. Barker, both as a general scientist and as a lecturer. He may be said to have made his debut in our city. Connected with the Western University, at that time struggling again into life, he had the hardihood to attempt to enlist public interest in a course of extended courses of scientific lectures. It may be worth while to add, for the benefit of the many whose experience has made them skeptical in regard to the practicability of such an enterprise in this city, that he succeeded. Even if it was announced last winter that he was to appear again before the Pittsburgh public, this time with costly apparatus and a heavy cost for charges to be incurred in the illustrations, many a wise, conservative head was shaken and much of the "wisdom of experience" was volunteered. That it was a good thing to have a scientific man represent science at their hand was conceded; but this is Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh, you know, is not like any other place. But Pittsburgh was capricious enough to disappoint all these auguries and give the most substantial tokens of appreciation to Dr. Barker's presentations of scientific truth. Those who then listened to his lucid explanations of the principles involved in the microscope have since congratulated themselves upon the advantage they have had in understanding the discussion of problems in connection with the late solar eclipse. They will want to know more of what is supposed to be going on in the higher spheres of scientific investigation, and also in its application to some of the most practical objects of life. Those who have seen how what the microscope is, or who know of it only by description, will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to see, in application to the actual uses, an instrument that is every day unfolding a revolution that can be compared to nothing less than the invention of the telescope, while its powers, in the hands of the chemist, would seem, twenty-five years ago, little short of miraculous.

Dr. Barker's ingenuity has been successful in throwing into broad relief upon the screen objects and processes which it would be difficult to present to observers, even singly, by any other method.

It should be understood that these lectures, the first of which is to be given this evening, are delivered under the auspices of the Western University, and not of the Mercantile Library Association, as some have supposed.

General Negley and the Arsenal.

[From the Butler Eagle.]

It is with surprise, therefore, that not only his immediate constituents, but those of Western Pennsylvania generally, now learn that an equally nefarious job is at present on hand, in the shape of a bill to remove the Arsenal at Pittsburgh. Such a project can only be in the interest of a ring, who expect to have the Government sell the ground upon which this great military manufactory is located for a song, and then resell it at such figures as would make immense fortunes for themselves in so doing. Surely the Pennsylvanian who whould be willing to have those fortunes converted into other purposes, and to have this great manufacturing institution cut under their feet, is a rara avis in this land of liberty. No quibble will avail them in the end if they fail. Under the circumstances there should be no question about their real position regarding the bill.

WHILE some New York preachers have large salaries, the great mass of pastors have a struggle to make both ends of the year meet. Some do not keep the wolf from the door. All who have charges have to keep up a good and genteel appearance, and to do this must live close. New York is full of pastors out of employ, who have had fine churches, good salaries, and have known better days, but who now have a struggle to keep soul and body together. Men who do the service, who have all their days lived well, are now poor, and many are in want. They peddle books, get insurance policies, write a little for the press; get a clerkship; and do anything they can. One of this class, who has been a city missionary, died suddenly the other day; died in want and destitution. All in such a horde of old and once popular men who are out of employment do want, simply because they are old, and parishes demand young men. It is not strange that so few young men enter the ministry as a profession, or so many leave it for medicine, the law or mercantile life.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that the machinations, which have been secretly carried on all winter at Washington, for a "Reform Republican" organization for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, to be taken from the hands of the Democracy would assist such Democrats as S. S. Cox, Voorhees and Marshall to important places and then take back seats themselves. So the result of all these secret negotiations are "oil," and there are no disaffected Republicans of any kind. Ex-Senator Hendricks, who is here, was said to be figuring quietly at this matter. The Hendricks programme is said to be to secure Colfax's renomination, and then go for Hendricks for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Governor Hoffman is to take charge of the United States Senate in case the Democracy are in power, and General James Slack to be their candidate for Governor.

DON PIATT, calling upon Chief Justice Chase, found him convalescent, but not quite emaciated, and of course, weak; but his form is erect, and his face as clear and unclouded as the best days of his useful life. His beautiful laugh rang out stronger and healthier than his appearance would indicate. Chief Justice Chase has an admirable constitution and superb *physique*, is yet in the prime of life, and has, I firmly believe and most earnestly hope, many years of usefulness before him.

THE Chinese shoemakers in North Adams, according to the Boston Journal, are gradually assuming American customs, as to dress of head and body. As mechanics they are pronounced a success, and Mr. Sampson intends to procure more. The people of North Adams like them the more they see of their habits and qualities.

Robert Bonner has publicly declared his intention not to take his famous stable of fast horses to Washington to be one of the attractions at the proposed carnival on the 22d of February.

SABINE—TO THE RESCUE.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The odor of sanctity in which the immaculate Sabine—New York lives and moves finds a fitting and fragrant ventilation in the COMMERCIAL of Saturday last, over the signature of "*Oak of the Vinegar-faced.*"

This writer "seems to see a timid hare," in the person of "poor Mr. Sabine," fleeing from the pursuit of the hunters, when presto—all of a sudden puss is transformed into "a crawling, slimy, sanctimonious, self-righteous reptile."

But these similitudes are only "in my mind's eye, Horatio;" and through the same medium I took upon the remains of a most excellent and venerable gentleman, who died in poverty after a long life of unrequited toil in an arduous profession—a fellow of infinite jest," but only an actor. Alas, poor Yorick! Sympathizing friends crowd around the bier of their departed brother, anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of one who had shed honor upon their profession by his blameless and irreproachable life, and whose chief antotion it was

"To hold the mirror up to nature."

They desire the last office for the dead, to be pronounced within the sacred precincts of God's temple, after the beautiful ritual of the Episcopal Church. But they are repulsed from the sanctuary by the meek and lowly Sabine; one of those shepherd's methinks, who thank God that they are not as other men are—one of the vinegar faced, who occupy high places in the synagogue and despise the publican.

But Sabine relents, and advises the weeping train to apply to his Episcopal brother, who officiates *in the little church around the corner, where they do such things.*" Thither they move in mournful array, and the worthy rector meets them lovingly in the spirit of his master, invites them to enter, and the rites of the church are solemnized over the mortal remains of old George Holland.

Verily, it is not difficult to determine which of these two shepherds of Christ's flock went down to his house the most justified.

But "poor Mr. Sabine" was afraid *"to be made a laughing-stock to the theater-goers, by according a solemn public funeral to a professional member of the theatrical profession."* Now a funeral is rather an unusual subject of merriment, and I think it would have puzzled old Holland himself, in his funniest mood to have twisted a laugh out of the solemnities of such an occasion. Possibly a ghastly smile might distort the features of some of the "vinegar faced" Catechwells of the Sabine persuasion.

Allow me, an Episcopalian, to ask my "vinegar faced" brother a question or two. Where does he, or his model pastor Sabine, find in our ritual or rubrics the right to discriminate as to "*the sort of funeral*" to be accorded to the dead? Who made them the judges of the motives of those who desired a public funeral from the church? Would they deny such people the holy rite of baptism?—or to partake of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper?—or would they refuse to solemnize a marriage between them? —any or all of these ceremonies to be held in the church? If not, where is the warrant for refusing to bury their dead from the church? Could the friends of the deceased have given any greater evidence than this of their respect and veneration for its sacred office? Out upon all such self-righteous and pharisaical pleas, upon the flimsy pretext of hostility to theaters. Properly conducted, the stage can be made a teacher of morals, equally with the platform, and neither necessarily conduct with the religious attributes of the pulpit. Indeed I have witnessed performances in the latter, that would have graced either of the others. Who does not remember the highly wrought delineations from the sacred desk of those popular preachers, Stockton, Maffit and Parsons? Within a week Olive Logan played her lecture on "Our Girls," to a delighted and overflowing audience at the Library Hall. It was acting, and very good acting too, and so it was redolent of the theater, although the performance was presented from the platform. My "Christian consistency" don't forbid my going to see such things, or even a good play at the theater, because I am

"NO PHARISEE."

PEACE IN EUROPE.

The Probable Effect on Trade and Money in the United States.

The New York *Bulletin*, in a comprehensive review of this question, thinks that whether Napoleon or the Republic shall succeed peace, "it seems inevitable that there should be in France a more or less protracted period of industrial rest, and a feeling of civil strife, very unfavorable to confidence and obstructive to the recovery of the industry and commerce of the country." It says:

"The material condition of France is such that peace must find her with unlimited wants requiring to be supplied. The fruits of her last harvest have been almost entirely consumed or destroyed, and her stores of food products generally are of a high character, but of very reduced numbers, the demoralization and the scattered state of her male population, and the poverty of the rural districts, all combine to limit her capacity for producing the next crops. How far she may be able to satisfy her wants is another question. The political demoralization will obstruct her procuring any considerable supplies on credit; and her immediate means of payment in manufactures or products will be very limited, for her industries have been despoiled and her manufacturing capital and labor scattered, while her stocks of goods have been already depleted by exportation. At the same time, it is to be kept in mind that while all the manufacturing production will be much reduced, yet her home consumption of goods will also be severely curtailed, leaving, after a brief respite, perhaps nearly the wonted surplus for export.

The *Bulletin* thinks that in addition to the loan negotiated at the beginning of the war, all sorts of claims will come in to swell the debt while the cities will have heavy war loans to meet, and that these facts, with the political over the whole, will not be to the negotiation of any important loans in foreign countries, a feature which should mitigate the fears of derangements in the London money market following peace. We feel justified in the belief that

It is believed also that derangements of French capital now rest in London, part of it mercantile and part money deposited by other countries which realized upon or stored in England. The latter form of capital will be called home, and part of the former may return as funds, but by far the larger portion will go back in the products most needed by the French.

"It is important to note," says the *Bulletin*, "that no inconsiderable part of the commercial relations to be settled fall upon the United States. We see a reason, therefore, for the fears, entertained in some quarters, that peace will be followed by large withdrawals of specie from this country for Europe.

As the condition of North Germany will be more favorable than of France, no irregularities are expected in its trade of a character calculated to seriously affect the interests of the imports from any of either England or the United States. Still there will be a call for supplies from foreign countries, and German manufactures may range higher on account of the impairment of the industry of the Republic. While Germany has no balances in other countries, she may want to borrow, and London has money to lend. In regard to the fear of some that in such case London will call home balances from the United States, the *Bulletin* says:

"We question, however, whether there is any important disposition to withdraw balances from this city to such recall. We have yet to see the first indication of any such temporary employment of capital finds in our market, and our foreign bankers appear to be unaware that New York has any important demand liabilities called for from any of the great centres. It would be superfluous to demonstrate that the large principles of the carrying trade, of exchange from Europe, for such an expectation is nowhere entertained. It seems difficult, then, without a considerable disturbance in the course of our foreign financial movements growing out of peace calculated to interrupt the course of our exports, and perhaps a revolution that can be compared to nothing less than the invention of the telescope, while its powers, in the hands of the chemist, would seem, twenty-five years ago, little short of miraculous.

In regard to commercial prospects it is suggested that the general scarcity in France and the interruption of agriculture in Germany will create higher prices for our unusually large surplus of food products. A better market for the remainder of the cotton crop is predicted, and on the whole the amount of our exports will be increased, while our imports will not augment in the same proportion, for we could not get our usual supplies from France for the first few months. The *Bulletin* concludes:

"It would, however, be erroneous to conclude that the country at large has been benefited by this prospective course of affairs. It would, of course, be satisfactory to avoid any complications in our foreign exchanges; but it is not to be overlooked that the effect of the war to compel there will be higher prices for most imported and exportable commodities than would have prevailed had this lamentable outbreak of land-action been avoided."

In writing upon "Foreign Capital and the Spring Trade," the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* is of the opinion that "the vast accumulations of foreign capital which has invested itself here during the last six months," will not be seriously disturbed by peace. It says that "every week for some months to come will strengthen our power to meet such a drain as is suggested; and a drain, such as on which a month or two ago might have precipitated a monetary spasm and heralded a financial panic, would now raise scarcely a ripple on the smooth face of the mobile current now setting into the loan market." The *Chronicle* concludes thus:

"Moreover, if contrary to expectation peace should be established in the next fifty days, every available evidence shows that financial confidence will be slow to return, and till this confidence is re-established capital will be very loth to seek investment among the smoking ruins of devastated fields and cities, or wherever else it may be wanted to repair the ravages of war. And let this draw come when it will, England must needs feel its first effects. In London it will spend its earlier force, and as capital earns much higher rates of interest there than there, we may safely calculate on a sufficient interval of previous warning to enable us to meet the foreign demand for the capital now pouring in our money market. On the whole, then, we infer that the apprehension which has made itself visible here of late is premature, and that we need not look for any such monetary derangement from the cause suggested, as must seriously interfere with the development of the spring business which is opening upon us with so much of promise, activity and hope.

SPRING TRADE.

Good Prospect in the Dry Goods Line.

Both wholesale and retail dealers in this line in New York believe there is a favorable prospect for an active trade. Those far in debt for their goods have been considerably in excess of 1870, especially in staple cotton goods, which have sold freely, because of limited production later in the season, and the small amount of cotton now held limits the production of the New England mills to 50 per cent. of their maximum capacity. Manufacturers, however, are making staple instead of other fabrics, considerable amounts of which were carried over from last season, so that "the fears of exhausting the supply are, at least, premature," and agents need not advance prices.

Woolens are, too, the current trade has been greater than for some years at this season, and the supply, as that of cotton fabrics, will be limited by the factory strike in addition to keeping up the market and preventing any accumulations of stock above current requirements. Mills in Rhode Island already stopped work in spring goods, to start on heavy fabrics, and those of Maine are to go for Hemricks for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Confidence is to be restored in the trade in foreign goods, which will, it is thought, be a profitable one. The stocks offered in the European markets are not above the ordinary requirements of the trade. With the closing of peace and opening of French markets, values are expected to improve abroad, which will not be beneficial to the holders of foreign goods in this country. The stocks of all classes of goods held by retailers are, almost universally, light, and, in view of the varying condition of consumers generally, this class of dealers are expecting a busy season.

EVERY SATURDAY discusses as follows on a project that is receiving much attention: "The advocates of the innovation of giving Cabinet officers a seat, and a voice in Congress, something after the English manner, will find a new argument in the revelations of the Fish-Motley correspondence. If the feelings of the Administration towards the public had admitted the time of his removal, were as Mr. Fish states them, a word from the Secretary of State in reply to a public question, though never so guarded-ly uttered, might have enlightened the public mind and saved a great deal of misunderstanding. The end aimed at in the scheme is sure to have a great burden to bear; it is a pity to add to it unnecessarily, by the insinuations of its enemies, and the guesses of correspondents and editors, without giving it the opportunity for a simple and natural statement, to clear the underbrush of misrepresentation out of the way."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In the lift of two burglars recently arrested was a crowbar joined so as to admit of being folded up and carried in an ordinary sized satchel. When extended to its full length it was nearly six feet, and the joints being covered with stout rings, was a powerful lever to pry. Burglars are skillful in planning tools and implements to aid them in their operation, as is evidenced by this. A few years ago a ladder of curious construction was recovered from a store robber. It could be folded up so as to look like an ordinary pole of eight or ten feet in length, yet when opened out made a most complete and substantial means of ascent and descent from the second story windows of places of business.

Boston is systematic in all things, even her public charities, as witness this notice from the papers: Soup for the poor will be dispensed from Police Stations 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10. The bills of fare will be mutton soup and rice on Mondays and Thursdays; fish chowder on Tuesdays and Fridays; beef soup with vegetables on Wednesdays; beef soup with ship-bread on Saturdays; beef soup with dumplings on Sundays.

The following jumble of Latin, English, Hollandish, French, Germany, Norse, Scotch, Greek, Heathen Chinee, and common slang, was the superscription of a letter dropped into the Chicago postoffice, on Friday last:

Hun Heon shall go ugh dat waagrlis de mahl von Mister Schappemanns, forsint ye horse hare, eske Rue de Bas and Loch, Strasse train, palamas adorissimus hoop-de-doo you dam.

Secretary Robeson is having ten 15-inch guns made at Providence at a cost of $10,000 each, to ride on the battery Colossus now in construction at New York.

How much real taste New York's rich men really have was tested at the Derby picture sale. "Nice furniture pictures," so-called, brought extra prices, while four of the most important works, including Columbus and Galileo, were unsold; others were knocked down for their value. The two pictures named are *chef d'oeuvres* of Marechal in pastel. One represents Columbus in chains, on the homeward-bound vessel, and Galileo in his observatory. The face of Columbus is in profile, but the head seems weighted by the agony of an ingratitude keenly felt by his proud heart; and even the manacled hand, grasping the chain around the ankle, tells through all its corded veins the strength of his haughty grief.

The latest fancy of Miss Flora McFlimsey is to indulge in alliums of locks of hair, wherein are paraded for public inspection the tresses of her coquettish admirers. It's a sort of stylish "scalp-belt."

To exterminate the Apaches by war is the only course to permanent peace with them, in the opinion of Governor Safford, of Arizona.

The annual yield of lead in Grant, Iowa, La Fayette and part of Dane and Green counties, Wis., is over half a million dollars in value, and is about one-eighth of all the lead produced in the world. As many as 14,000 tons have been shipped in one year.

A wise heathen Chinee lives to a great age. At the late literary examinations for A. M. in Shantung, there were seventeen candidates ninety years old and fifty-three over eighty. Not one passed. The Emperor, however, accorded them their degrees; each went to a pension. Dr. McGowan tells of one opulent Chinaman, who, by using the milk of one hundred women, attained a hundred years "as plump as a squash;" while another rounded two hundred and forty.

No matter how many times a whisky seller is brought before Boston judges, he is fined for the *first* violation of the liquor law. The judges adhere to prescribing the imprisonment due for every offense after the first.

Out in Muskegon, Michigan, some apostle of the lecture line was to lecture upon "Mutilde that Dog." These words and no more were on the posters which were pasted about town, and some of the simplest minded natives, taking them for a police command, muzzled their dogs.

Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, says that of all the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church consecrated before himself, not one is living; and of those consecrated with him thirty-nine years ago, only one survives.

The Boston Athenæum is a well to-do institution. Its real estate is worth over $200,000; its library and paintings, $250,000, and stocks, etc., $250,000. Five thousand dollars remain unappropriated of last year's income. In its library are 50,000 pamphlets.

PERSONAL.

When Secretary Seward and Admiral Rodgers visited Minister Low in Perth, a regular Chinese banquet was set out for them, and was partaken of, even to the sharks' fins, not omitting the finer delicacies of birds' nests and unsprouted eggs. Sharks' fins was tossed down by the Chinese entertainers, though with drink rather pulled upon the foreigners' delicate palates.

The Milan, Italy, *Pulcinnello*, speaking of the "splendid success" of "Don Pasquah," says: "There is a prima donna, Miss Milano, a Neapolitan-American, with bright eyes and fresh, rosy complexion; a young girl who is only just taking her first steps in the musical arena, and makes her first appearance in sunny Italy. She has singular talent and vocal powers, and we do not err in predicting for her a most brilliant career."

"An able but tricky vagabond" is Wendell Phillips's characterization of Secretary Seward. To all Mr. Phillips has a chance to preach an abolition sermon in the statesman, and words of praise will abound.

The approaching wedding of Wm. Sprague Hoyt, of the firm of Sprague, Hoyt & Co., New York, with Nettie, the youngest daughter of Chief Justice Chase, excites interest.

There is a rumor in New York society that General Burnside will soon sail for Europe again on a diplomatic mission of great importance and interest.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Concord poet, thinks the young American poet who died not long since, had written two poems which were among the finest in American literature—"The Old Sergeant" and "In Memoriam," but no others of merit. Oliver Wendell Holmes was so much struck with them that he wrote everywhere inquiring for their author; learning that he lived in Lafayette, Indiana, left the train at Chattanooga, and at last was informed that he lived next door but to himself, in Cambridge, Mass. No one in Cambridge knew anything of him until that time.

A scene on the Pacific coast, near Vancouver's Island, is the subject of a large painting Herstadt is now engaged upon.

Gustave Dore is described as being in dress and appearance German rather than French. Exteriorly he is joyous, hearty and genial, but underneath the outer exposure is a nervous, sensitive man, and with health and prosperity, and world-wide fame and fortune attending him, he is not a happy man, despite his masterly renderings of the Bible subjects, to be without religion. His works are counted by thousands, and are destroyed by thirty-eight years of age, and looks scarcely thirty.

Mr. Rufus Adams essayed to play *Sir Peter Teazle*, in Sheridan's school for Scandal, the other night, in Philadelphia, and came far short of success, although he has a high reputation as a teacher of elocution, and actually published a book to prove that there is in the country. It shows the vast difference between knowing how a thing ought to be done and doing it.

The Italian Government has summoned to Rome for a consultation in regard to the reconstruction of the Eternal City, Baron Haussman, ex-Prefect of the Seine, who with Napoleon's official in improving the streets of Paris.

Chauncey Rose, of Terre Haute, Indiana, never knew that he was going to give $100,000 to found a Presbyterian Female College, until he read it in the newspapers, and the local journals now deny the story they set afloat.

Social Evil in New York.

There has been introduced into the New York Legislature an elaborate bill for the regulation of prostitution in New York city. It creates a Board of Three Commissioners to be called the "Board for the Regulation of Prostitution," a title which is certainly a misnomer. The Commissioners are authorized to grant licenses to keepers of houses of prostitution and assignation at the rate of $50 for first-class licenses and $250 for a second-class one. The licenses are to run one year. Attached to the proposed Commission is a Medical Board, the members of which will be required to report to every two months the condition of the prostitutes licensed under the act. All keepers of houses of ill-fame not licensed are made subject to a fine of not less than $50, or imprisonment for three months, or both, at discretion of the Court. The salaries of the Commissioners are fixed at $5,500 a year, and of the medical men at $2,500. The net proceeds accruing to the city under the system are to be applied equally between the House of the Reformation of Fallen Women and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The Commissioners shall report annually to the Legislature regarding the number of houses and inmates and the general operations of the law. The fact, in reading the bill by title, made a happy emendation, calling it an act for the protection of vice, instead of the prevention, as written by its author.

One Hundred and Fifteen Years Old.

The Decorah, Iowa, *Republican* tells of the death there on the 7th inst. of Mrs. Polly McIntyre, who was born in Brunswick, New Jersey, September 8, 1756. She always enjoyed good health until she was ninety-five years old, when she had an attack of brain fever. In her hundredth year she removed to Iowa. She was twice married, the last time when she was seventy-five years old, to the husband who survives her, who is now 80. She was always above medium, was unimpaired to the last. She so far retained her sight as to be able to read fine print without the aid of glasses, and her hearing was also good. She was the average of persons at sixty-five. During the past summer she made daily rambles through the fields and groves on the farm on which she lived, and was able, at the time of the accident to walk a mile. She was invited out Christmas to a neighbor's, where she was unusually jovial, entertaining the company with story and song. The next day she was quite feeble, in which state she remained until the Thursday following, when upon being left alone, one of her clothes muslins, her clothing ignited from the stove, burning her so badly as to cause her death after eight days of suffering. It is believed that she inhaled the flame.

THE question whether or not negroes shall be permitted to testify in Courts where white persons are parties, is to be a live question for the coming session of the Legislature at the present session. The arguments of the opponents of the proposition amount to about this:

"What! let a nigger swear agin a white man? never! That's all there is of it. By that powerful argument a white man can be convicted of murder, from having a status in Court as witnesses. A white man can run in among a group of negroes, shoot one down, and walk off, and if no white person saw the murder, it is no murder. He cannot be reached in the State Courts any more than if he should cut his killed a rat. He can commit rape, he can rob and plunder, and burn and destroy, and the only power he has to take it that no white person is about. This is justice in the sovereign old Commonwealth of Kentucky. This is the way chickens come home to roost. United States Courts and the white litigants there too, whose material witnesses are those of the proscribed class."

Now we have the San Francisco *Commercial Herald* testifying that beet sugar will be a failure on the Pacific coast. It estimates that 3,000 tons of beets will yield only 360,000 pounds (5 per cent.) of saleable sugar at 12 cents a pound, worth $56,000; and 108,000 pounds (3 per cent.) of dark salt sugar, for refining purposes, worth, at six cents a pound, $10,800. This makes the total value of the product of three thousand tons of beets $66,800. The expenses of reducing this quantity of beets in a factory working fifty hands a day, he estimates to be $76,000; so that the loss in the operation would be $29,200. That this kind of sugar should be profitably made in Germany and France, and not in California, is owing, perhaps, to the less saccharine matter that the California beets contain, compared with those grown in Europe, and the high cost of labor and machinery in California.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Stock Always Complete. Orders Promptly Filled.

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James Caldwell's,
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New Styles of Cocheco Prints.
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Full and Winter Dress Goods, at Greatly Reduced Prices.
A Beautiful Line of Fancy Dress Silks, at $1 00 per Yard.

M'Elroy & Dickson,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
54
WOOD STREET.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF NEEL & WAMPLER, of McKeesport, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be continued as usual at the

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, January 30, 1871.

The offerings of first-class paper at the banks today are reported comparatively light, and the banks have little trouble in accommodating their customers with such discounts as they may require. There is severe scrutiny into the standing and strength of applicants by the various bank boards, and it requires, indeed, strong names to pass the ordeal.

—Several lots of local stocks are on the market at prices somewhat in advance of late quotations. We hear of offerings of Exchange National, Allegheny National, Keystone Bank, German Insurance and National, Keystone Bank, German Insurance and Monongahela Inclined Plane. The latter stock commands quite a premium.

—The New York *Financial Bulletin* says the statement of the banks of that city, published on Saturday, cannot be accepted as a correct guide to the financial situation owing to the speculative manipulations of the market early in the week. The total reserve is down $1,883,000 against a reduction in the total liabilities of $784,000. The banks now hold $16,179,000 in lawful money above the legal requirement, which is lower than the preceding week by $1,200,000.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1862	109	109	109
U. S. Bonds of 1864	109	109	109½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	108	108	108⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	108⅝	108⅝	109
U. S. Bonds of 1868	109	109	109⅛
10-40s	111	111	111
Gold			

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111
United States 6s of 1881	113½
United States 5-20s of 1862	109½
United States 5-20s of 1864	109½
United States 5-20s of 1865	109½
United States 10-40s	108⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	108⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	109
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	109
Union Pacific Railroad	78
Central Pacific Railroad	90¼
Currency Pacific	109

—The temper of the railway share speculation continues in favor of higher prices, although no important advance has been made to-day on the general list, and the market at times has been dull and barely steady. The features have been New York Central and Hudson, Lake Shore, Northwest, Rock Island, St. Paul, Ohio and Mississippi, and, in the miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Quicksilver, and Boston Water Power. The recent Quicksilver and Boston have been stimulated by the report that there is to be a contest at the next election, and the preaching electioneering cry is always good for a rise. Pacific stock has been weak on large sales, supposed to be for the account of purchasers for a bear, who feel sure of much lower figures. The intrinsic value of this stock, under the old management, was nothing, and the future value will depend on how the new Board, to be formally elected in March, will manage.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 30, 1871.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.
C. & H.	95	94½	95	94⅞	95¼	95⅛
Do. Scrip	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Erie	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛
Reading	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
Harlem	118	118	118	118	118	118
Mich. Cent.	93½	93¾	94	94	94	94¼
Lake Shore		93½				
Illinois Cent.	105½	106	105½	106	105½	105¾
Chic. & Rits.	86	86	86	86	86	86
C. & N. W.	86	86	86	86	86	86
Do. pref.	86	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	94	94	94	94	94	94½
St. Paul	74	74	74	74	74	74½
Do. pref.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Tol. & Wabash						
Do. pref.	94	94	94	94	94½	94½
Fort Wayne	99	99	99	99	99	99
Ohio & Miss.	29	29	29	29	29	29
Ohio & Alton	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
Do. pref.	130	130	130	130	130	130
N. J. & Erie						
N. J. Central	79				82½	
Canton	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
W. U. Tel.	41	41	41	41	41	41
Quicksilver	42¾	43	43	43	43	43
Pacific Mail	68	68	68	68	68	68
Adams Ex.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Wells F. Ex.	42	42	42	42	42	42
American Ex.	67	67	67	67	67	67
U. S. Ex.	110½	111	110½	111	111	111
Gold						

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	⅛	Dec.
Central & Hudson	94⅞	95¼	⅜	
Do. Scrip	90	90½	½	
Erie	21⅜	21⅛		¼
Reading	98⅛	98⅛	⅛	
Lake Shore	94½	94½		1
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	106	106½	½	
Chicago & Northwestern	75⅝	75⅞	¼	
Do. preferred	86¼	86¼		
Rock Island	108	108⅝	⅝	
St. Paul	74	73¾		¼
Do. preferred	95¼	94⅝		⅝
Toledo & Wabash	51⅝	51⅝		
Do. preferred	95	94		1
Fort Wayne	99	99		
Ohio and Mississippi	29½	29⅝	⅛	
Pacific Mail	42⅝	43⅝	⅝	
Adams Express	66½	67	½	
Gold	110½	111	½	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	69½
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	54½
Catawissa preferred	36
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	44½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116½
Schuylkill Navigation	19¾
Reading	49¾

—The following is a statement of the comparative earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the third week in January:

1871	$80,090
1870	18,670
Increase	$1,420

For the three weeks to January 21 the earnings were:

1870	$267,914
1871	261,074
Decrease	$6,840

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 30, 1871.

REMARKS—The sun shines out brightly, and its warmth has made its impression upon the ice and snow, and as a consequence the streets and sidewalks are in a horrid condition. But a day or two will remedy the evil, and it may be that no such state of things will occur again during the remaining weeks of winter. The indications are that there will soon be a rise in the waters, when the coal now ready for the lower markets will get away. As a general thing there are few changes in the markets in the early part of the week. Flour is still firm at the late advance, though there are those who predict a speedy decline in values. Grain is arriving more plentiful, though prices are still firm at quotations. Groceries are active. The stock is not heavy, but large accessions are being received daily. Bacon and provisions are steady and unchanged in price. Produce—the market contains a good supply of the various kinds; prices for some days have been uniform.

The following are the wholesale and prices to-day reported:

BUTTER—The market is well supplied. We note sales 1 gal. buckets at $10 50 @ $10 75 gallon. 60@70c.

ASHES—The market contains a in fair supply of the various kinds. In regard to prices we have no changes to note. Sales soda ash, common, 4@ per cent., 3½c; refined, 5@ per cent., 3½@4c; potash, 7.75 c; pearls, 9@9½c @ lb.

APPLES—The market continues firm, with a good trade demand. The receipts since our last were 223 bbls. The current prices were $4 00@4 50 @ bbl.; choice selected $5 @ bbl.

BUTTER—There is a fair supply in the market; receipts 36 packages. We note sales common to medium at 35@36c; choice to fine 38@40c; roll 32@35c.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10½c @ lb.

BROOM CORN—Sales Hurds 3½c; Crop 4½@5c @ lb.

BEANS—Small navy $2 00 @ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BRIMSTONE—Market firm; sales at 3½@3½c @ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Regular sales Banner and Royal, $3 @ case, or $1 50 per dozen; $1 00; 50 cans, $6 @ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply is heavy, and prices unchanged; sales at $3 25@3 50 @ cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady, with a good trade demand. Prices have undergone no change. We can report sales at the following: Shoulders, plain, 9½c; canvas, 10c; hams, plain, 13½c; fast bacon, 16c. Mess pork $21 @ bbl. Dried beef cured 11½c. Clin-bbc. Lard—Chicago prime steam 12½@12½c; Cincinnati kettle rendered 12½@12½c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 winter strained lard oil, @ gallon $1 10.

CHEESE—There is a steady trade demand. Receipts light, being only 16 boxes. Sales as follows: Western Reserve, 15½@16c; Ohio Factory 15c@15½c; Ohio Goshen 16c; New York Goshen 16@16½c; Limburger 16 @ lb.

CRANBERRIES—The market was steady with a good trade demand. The extreme ranges of prices are $10 @ $15 per barrel, the latter for Jackett's Belle berries.

COAL—The supply in the market was sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We note sales at Eastern anthracite at $5 50 @ ton.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales at 90c @ bushel.

CANDLES—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 19c; sperme 18@19c @ lb.

COVES—The supply of a pure article is light, and the market inactive. We are reported sales at $7 50 @10 @ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Market well stocked, with sales in a regular way at the following quotations: Pennsylvania $4 50; Philadelphia $5 @ barrel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3 @ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $3 50@3 75 @ barrel.

CANNON OIL—The supply on hand is ample. We note sales of standard brands at 37½@38c by the car load.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts only 16—market was dull, with sales at 6½@7c.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a better inquiry, and we are reported sales as follows: Peaches—quarters, sun-dried, 11½@12½c; mixed lots, 10@10½c; 9@9½c; halves, 7½@8c; Philadelphia $5 @.

FEATHERS—The market is fully supplied and the demand fair. We are quoted sales at $5 @ bbl.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 844 barrels. Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote as follows: White wheat, fancy brands, $7 60 in bbls, $7 25 in bags; red winter, fancy brands, $7 25 in barrels, sacks $7 00; Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, fancy brands $7 25 in barrels, sacks $7 00; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $7 00 in barrels. Mill rates: Pittsburgh, white wheat in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 90; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 90; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 90, in sacks $6 80; Palmetto, in barrels, $6 50, in sacks $6 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a more active demand, and sales are reported as follows: Currants 11@11½c @ lb; prunes 11½@12c; Valencia raisins 15@15½c; layers raisins $2 75 per box.

FEATHERS—The supply was fully up with the demand. We can report sales of live geese feathers at 60c for No 1 to the choice, and 55c in a small way.

GRAIN—The market was a firm one, with a good trade demand for wheat at current rates. In fact there were buyers for all good lots that were offering. The receipts since our last were light, viz.: Oats 2 cars; wheat 700 sacks; barley 347 sacks; wheat 702 sacks; corn 221 sacks. Wheat was the only article on hand. Sales were as follows: Red winter $1 35@1 40; white $1 45@1 50 @ bushel; sales 1,200 bushels at the figures—market decidedly firm; sales limited stocks the market was offered. The quality of sound lots were reported at 46@47c. Corn, per rates were 55@57c @ bushel. Corn met with an improved demand; car was most fancied; small lots were reported at 65@66c in bulk; shelled stock rates commanded the inside quotation; in bulk corn was neglected; prices uncertain. Rye in moderate supply and in good demand at 80@85c @ bushel; offerings; the extreme rates are 80@90c; holders have evidently made up their minds to make no concession in order to effect sales; they say that by session in order to effect sales; they say that by waiting their time will soon come. Barley in demand and sales were reported; sales were reported of spring at 90@95c; per bushel, as per quality and condition.

GROCERIES—An active trade and a firm market are the features. The stock of raw sugars on hand is not large. There is, however, a large amount on the way to this market, particularly New Orleans. The current rates were as follows:

Rio Sugars—Choice 11½c; prime 11½c; good 11c; fair 10½c; ordinary 10c.

Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c; fair 9½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 15c; A coffee 14c; B coffee 13½c; crushed 13½c; C yellow 13@13½c; Demerara, boxes, white, 12½c @ lb.

Syrups—H and E sugar, white honey 75c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 70c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffee—Strictly prime 19½c; prime 18½c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@16c; ordinary 14½@15c; rio 13½@14c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 50c; fancy Imperial $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 20; good 95c; fair 80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 12c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 18c.

Rice—Sales of choice Carolina at 8½c; prime 8c; good 7½c.

HAY—The market was well supplied with baled, sales at $14@16 per ton. Wagon lots sold at $16@ 18 per ton.

HUSKS—Market well supplied; we are reported regular sales at 2½@3c @ lb.

HOMINY—We are noted sales in a regular way at $6 25 for car lots and $6 50@6 75 @ bbl.

HONEY—Sales of choice 28@30c @ lb.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers (over 60 lbs) 7@8c; green salted kip 14@ 16c; do calf 16@18c. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22.

OILS—Sales of coal oil at 24@24c @ gallon.

LIME—Market well supplied; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25. Eastern $1 50@1 75 @ bbl.

OILCAKE—We are reported sales at Pittsburgh No. 1 $1 12; No. 2 $0 85@0 90. Cincinnati and Chicago winter quality, $1 @ gallon.

MILL FEED—The stock on hand is ample and the demand fair. We are quoted middlings at $1 20@1 25 @ cwt.

POTATOES—The receipts are liberal; regular sales made as follows: Carlots from bank $1 15@1 20 store $1 25@1 30 @ bushel.

PEANUTS—Supply and demand fair; sales at 6@8c for new Tennessee.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c per lb.

STRAW—Sales of Tennessee at 45@50 @ ton.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the usual advance from stores.

SEEDS—There is more inquiry and clover-seed is held firmly at $6 50@6 75 @ bush; timothy $3 @5 @ bush; flax $2 40@2 12 @ bush.

SAPOLIO—The market is fully supplied and the demand fair. We are quoted sales at $5 @ gross.

SOAP—Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical oil, 9c; Rosin, No. 1, 6c @ lb.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 2½c @ lb.

TALLOW—We are noted sales of city refined at 8½ @8¾c @ lb.

TURNIPS—We are reported sales at $2 00 @ bbl, and by the bushel at 60@65c.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoops, $3 00; 4 hoops, $3 60; No. 3, 2 hoops, $1 80; No. 2, 3 hoops, $2 10; No. 1, 3 hoops, $2 50. Washboards $3 00.

WILLOWS—The market contains a good supply, with an active inquiry; we are noted sales of Kentucky Willows at 16c @ lb.

WOOL—The market continues very firm, with an upward tendency. The following are the ruling figures of the market: Fleece, 45c; combing, 43c; delaine 45c; proof rectified $1 08; fine and coarse $1 05 @ $1 10 @ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $1 90@$ 00 @ gallon, as to age.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 30, 1871.

The run of cattle to Allegheny this week was not heavy. Thirty-one loads by rail, twenty cars of which were Chicago cattle, and the balance mostly Ohio and Pennsylvania stock. The quality of the market was medium, very few prime cattle being on the market. The market was if anything a shade better than last week—but still cattle sold rather slow, owing perhaps, to the fact that drovers were holding cattle a little higher than last week, while butchers are complaining of bad meat markets and say that they cannot afford to pay big prices dull as the number of cattle on the market was no more than a fair supply, they were compelled to buy and not hold off, or the top of the droves would soon be picked. There were some inquiry for bulls, and but few were on the market. Good bulls would have brought a fair price at Allegheny to-day. There were some Greene county, Pa., men in the market after stock cattle, which was a scarce article, none of good quality being here, and they went home without buying.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on the market was not large, but the dealers complain of a dull market.

Hogs.

The market for hogs, which is principally local, the trade being confined to the butchers. Since this day week the market has taken an advance of $1 to $1 25 per hundred at East Liberty, and the yards here this morning were nearly emptied—just enough for immediate wants, expecting lower rates in a few days. which will be the case, as when the high prices become known in the country it will have the effect to bring a sizeable hog crop to the market. Below will be found the number of cars of stock, as reported by Mr. S. McKeown, Cashier of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and also actual sales of stock as reported by the different dealers:

	Cars.
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago, Ill.	1
Hotchchild & Zeigler, Chicago, Ill.	1
L. Rosenfield, Chicago, Ill.	2
Shomberg & Hass, Chicago, Ill.	2
Mitt Varner, Chicago, Ill.	2
S. Lowenstein, Chicago, Ill.	2
J. & J. Shamberg, Chicago, Ill.	2
Keefer & Kahn, Chicago, Illinois	2
Marks & Bro., Chicago, Ill.	2
F. Voltrigh, Chicago, Ill.	1
Hazelwood & Hissbach, Chicago, Ill.	1
Trueman & Lobeman, Chicago, Ill.	1
Bine & Doran, from Warsaw	1
Johnston Irvin Upper Sandusky	1
E. Milliken, from Milford, Ohio.	1
George Emerick, from Newark, Ohio	1
P. O'Connor, from Newark, Ohio	1
Warner & Smootz, from Utica, Ohio	1
Samuels Fleck & Lakeville, Ohio	1
Snyder, Orrville, Ohio, hogs	1
J. H. Unger, Canton, Ohio, 1 car cattle and 100 hogs.	

Cattle Sales.

Freeman & Lobeman sold 25 Chicago cattle at 5 @6½c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 75 Ohio and Chicago cattle at 5@6c.

L. & J. Shamberg, 62 head Chicago cattle at 5@6c.

S. Lowinstein, 25 head Chicago cattle at 5@6½c.

Greenwald & Kahn, 56 head Ohio cattle at 5@6c.

Marks & Bro., 52 head Chicago cattle at 6@7½c.

J. Keefer & Bivers, 26 Chicago cattle, at 6@7½c.

Shomberg & Hass, 24 Chicago cattle, at 6@7c.

J. & S. Neeily, 27 Ohio cattle, at 5@6½c.

Low Imthall, 20 Ohio cattle, at 5@6½c.

M. Verner, 18 Chicago cattle, at 6½@6½c.

M. Verner, 19 Indiana cattle, at 6@6c.

M. Krauss, 56 Chicago cattle, at 6½@7½c.

F. Krauss, 14 Ohio cattle, at 5@6½c.

Holmes, J. & Co., 27 Pennsylvania cattle, at 4@5c.

Neely & McMillen, 20 Pennsylvania cattle, at 4½@5½c.

J. W. Unger, 8 fresh cows, from $35 to $60.

Carr & Dysert, 72 cattle, at 6@7c.

F. Vollbright, 18 Chicago cattle, $6 00 to $6 50.

Hogs.

C. Byer, sold 55 head good hogs at 8@8½c.

W. Unger sold 11 head fair hogs at $7 80.

J. Rotchild sold 58 head prime hogs at 8@8½c.

Bricker & Orr sold 180 head prime hogs at 8@8½c.

Greenwald & K sold 50 head prime hogs at 8½@8¾c.

Sheep.

J. Drum sold 42 head good at an average of $6 62.

Josh Garvin sold 63 head medium at an average of $5 60.

W. Neeley sold 200 head mixed from $2 to $4 @ head.

J. W. Unger sold 62 head at an average of $4 25 @ head.

J. Williams sold 100 head scalawags at $1 00 @ head.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 31, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was steady but not active, dealers being apart in their views and not disposed to make terms. The result was, nothing of consequence was transacted. The asking prices were as follows:

CRUDE.

The current asking rates for the various districts were: Spot 11½@12c; February to March 11¾c; sellers' option fall July 11¾c; buyers' option same time 12¾c; sellers' option all year 11c; buyers' option all year 13½c. No sales reported.

REFINED.

The market was reported quiet but firm, prices ranging as follows: January, 25c; February, 25¼c; March, 25¾c; April, 25¾c; May 26c; February, March and April, 25½c; March to June 25¾c; R. O., January to July, 27c.

SALES:

6,000 bbls monthly, March to June — private terms.
4,000 bbls, 2,000 each February and March.....25½c.
5,000 bbls, B. O., January to July.....27c.
Sold Western Union Line:

The market was quiet but firm, prices ranging as follows: January, 25c; February, 25¼c; March, 25¾c; April, 25¾c; May 26c; February, March and April, 25½c; March to June 25¾c; R. O., January to July, 27c.

SALES:

6,000 bbls monthly, March to June — private terms.
4,000 bbls, 2,000 each February and March.....25½c.
5,000 bbls, B. O., January to July.....27c.
Sold Western Union Line:

The *Courier* says: The market to-day was excited, and bore strong evidence of an unsettled condition. The spurt is caused by the demand on calls for close January, which may not be lasting, yet at present the market is in such condition that we can only give quotations of the day—to-day, although it may continue for some days. It will be seen there is a difference between the spot and February prices, and the latter figures are in most cases were prices bid and asked, as sellers were at a loss to know what price to sell at, and buyers of matured contracts were determined to have all or any price. These extreme prices can hardly be regarded as the standard market.

SALES.

	Cars.
1,000 bbls upper road, regardless	$4 50
1,000 bbls upper road, regardless	4 50
1,500 bbls upper road, regardless	4 50
1,000 bbls upper road, regardless	4 60
500 bbls lower road, regardless	4 60
500 bbls upper road, regardless	4 55
1,000 bbls upper road, regardless	4 65
1,000 bbls upper road, regardless	4 65
1,000 bbls upper road, regardless	4 75
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless	4 75
500 bbls lower road, regardless	4 75
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless	4 85
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless	4 85
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless	4 80
500 bbls lower road, regardless	4 80
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless	4 75
500 bbls lower road, regardless	4 75
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless	5 05

NEW YORK, January 30, Closing 23.—Crude in bulk is held very strong. The asking prices being 15¾@15½c —no sales. Refined is excited and unsettled, owing to an advance in the creek to 26c for spot delivery; sales 2,000 at 25½c, 5,000, February at 26c, and 2,000, February on private terms. Philadelphia delivery is stronger—refined 25c for January; sales 4,500 bbls refined S. W., month, 25½c; 1,500 bbls early delivery 25c; 1,000 each April and May 25½c; 1,000 for February 26c; 1,000 each March and April 25½c, and 1,000 each March and April on private terms.

OIL CITY, January 30.—Market unsettled; asking

REMOVAL.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

UPHOLSTERERS,

NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS,
REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS.
LAMBRIQUINS, of Latest French Designs.
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES.
SPRING MATTRESSES and MATTRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wishing a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to clean Bed-Spring Boy. Manufacturers JONES' PATENT COAT-SPRING BOY. Manufacturers of BOLSTERS and PILLOWS.
BLANKETS, SHEETING, &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES cut and made to order.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

1,300 SAWED LOCUST POSTS,

Perfectly Square and Smooth, at $50 to $70 per hundred.

MELLON BROS.,
EAST LIBERTY.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Russia	February 1	Liverpool
Idaho	February 1	Liverpool
Batavia	February 4	Liverpool
Columbia	February 4	Glasgow.
Tyrian	February 8	Liverpool.
Nevada	February 8	Glasgow.
Europa	February 11	Liverpool.
Colorado	February 15	Liverpool.
Algeria	February 15	Liverpool.
Samaria	February 18	Liverpool.
Anglia	February 18	Glasgow.
Nevada	February 18	Liverpool.
Abyssinian	February 22	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	February 22	Liverpool.
Calabria	February 23	Glasgow.
Acadia	February 25	Liverpool.
Australia	February 25	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, January 28, 1871.

River stationary; 6 feet of water. Cloudy. Thermometer 30.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., January 30, 1871.

River falling; 4½ feet water. Cloudy. Thermometer 32.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, January 30, 1871.

River 20 inches. Weather cloudy and moderating.

Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., January 30, 1871.

Boats passed down to-day: St. Charles at 9 A. M., and Telegraph at 12:30 P. M. River rising; cloudy and warm.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Hector	Bougher	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Pleasanton	Geneva.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.
Collier	Sheddon	St. Louis.
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.
Fat West	Conbur	St. Louis.

Departed.

Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Monongahela seven feet and rising.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet and rising. The weather during the day was warm. The snow and ice disappeared rapidly. Trade on the landing was brisk.

This Day's Packets.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. Mail Line, ▪ A. M., 4:30 P. M.

Brownsville and Geneva, Belle, 8 A. M.

Wheeling, Carrie Brooks, 4 P. M.

THE Monongahela river is clear of ice.

THE Illinois river rose 5 feet 10 inches.

THE wharf yesterday was in a horrible condition; hauling was next to impossible.

THE packet Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, will have dispatch for Cincinnati and way ports.

THE tow boat Rover and barges are announced for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE tow boat Collier and barges are loading for St. Louis.

CAPT. ADAM JACOBS returned from St. Louis on Saturday.

THE Savannah and Silver Lake No. 4 will be due this day.

THE Allegheny river is frozen over above the Mechanic Street Bridge.

FREIGHTS are abundant at Cincinnati for this port.

MR. R. F. WOON'S dredge boat Monongahela has been engaged to take the coal from the Bigley coal boats sunk on Saturday morning.

THE new steamer Exchange, Captain A. C. McCallum, clears for St. Louis, is announced for Evansville, Clarksville and Nashville.

THE punctual packet Belle, Capt. Flenniken, takes her regular departure this day at 4 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. This boat has good accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

PASSING AWAY.—Captain W. E. Burt, a well-known steamboatman, died at Kinswick, Mo., last Thursday, of dropsy. He was very agreeable, and popular with the community.

THE U. S. mail packets on the Shakwater leave daily at 4 P. M. for Wheeling. These boats, with their tenders, built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of experienced and attentive officers.

THE Grandee State, Capt. Kerr, is undergoing thorough and complete repairs. She will take her departure for Portsmouth and way ports this day. Her regular passengers and shippers can rely on this.

THE new towboats building for Captain Blackmore are fine specimens of the skill of our mechanics in boatbuilding.

THE Hector.—The following are the rates of freight to Memphis: Flour, 60c; pork, 80c; heavy goods, freight, 30c; whisky, 40c; per head, $2 50; deck passage, $1 50; flour, 75c; pound freight, 40c, and hay 60c.

THE fine packet, Kate Putnam, Captain R. Evans, is fast getting up for New Orleans, and will be the first boat to leave for that point. Mr. Wm. Harbison, as usual, has charge of the office. All freighters are well cared for.

CAPT. THOS. W. HEA built the following steamers on this port: Inez, Inez Lodge, Jas. Brown and Carrie Converse. The Benton was built by Capt. Seavers and purchased by Capt. Hea. The Carrie Converse, also built by Capt. Hea at this time to be called "Lady Lee."

THE fine passenger steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, takes her regular departure this afternoon at 4 P. M. She will return in time to leave for Zanesville her regular day, Saturday, at 4 P. M. Attention to freight and passage will be given by the attentive friend Captain G. L. Bennett has charge of the office.

THE ARTHUR DISASTER.—A Memphis dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: It is affirmed that the time of the explosion on the Arthur there were twenty-five or thirty of the crew asleep on the cotton in the deck room, the officers, all of whom are supposed to have been lost by the explosion, being on the hurricane deck. Only three were saved alive or drowned. These, including others known to be lost or missing, swell the number to eighty-eight.

FROM Capt. Jno. W. Carroll we learn that the new boat Capt. Pepper intends building for the Ohio river trade will be a stern-wheeler, four long between stem and stern post, 46 feet beam, 42 feet floor and 9½ feet hold. The propelling power will be two engines, 8 feet stroke, and work a 17 foot bucket. Her cabin will be full length and 40 feet wide, and the boat will be built of the best material. It is calculated that she will be very fast, and extremely light draught, and carry as much as a 500 ton boat. Capt. Pepper is no longer a believer in 3,000 ton boats.

CAPTAIN RANSOM B. ABBOT, ferryman on one of the rivers in Connecticut, has discovered an improved method of propelling his ferryboat across the river at that place. The river being twelve rods wide, a rope is stretched from shore to shore by hand forces. Captain Abbott has stretched a wire rope across the river, the ground tackle under which is fastened. The ropes are arranged as to run on the rope, and the boats made fast to these pulleys at a point where the current is the strongest. A long center-board is put down, and the force of the tide acting on the boat at an angle causes the rapidity with which the distance is 1,200 feet, and Captain Abbott often makes the trip in three minutes.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* has the following: Our latest advices in regard to Lieutenant Weyler, of Pittsburgh, are to December 20, at Suez. He was then on his way to Cairo, and as hard to discover as that other renowned traveler, Dr. Livingstone, who is "doing" Africa. Captain Beckwith, who is also "doing" Africa, is in Cairo, Egypt, and about to sail up the Nile a thousand miles, expecting to reach Khartoum in about thirty days. His party included Gen. W. Flaback, of the *Missouri Democrat*, Mr. Hoyle and gentleman from Chicago, and Mr. Clark of Kansas. The company had chartered a steamboat for the voyage, and anticipated, of course, much pleasure and many interesting incidents.

ST. LOUIS.—Saturday's *Republican* on the situation: Freight is abundant to all points below and is likely to remain so for some time to come. On Change yesterday there was not less than 2,500 tons engaged for shipment to different points next day. The Memphis line engaged 500 tons for the Alice, which left last evening. The Silver Lake, which left last evening, took 400 tons for the same line, and 200 tons for Memphis this evening. J. J. Sylvester engaged 1,000 tons of New Orleans freight for the City of Alton, and Captain Haines secured 400 tons for the large line. Also, 300 tons were shipped on the W. J. Jarvis, Ida Stockdale, Pauline Carroll, and P. W. Strader. It was a kind of a gala day to both shippers and steamboat owners.

ANOTHER coal disaster on Monday morning. Some eight barges and a fleet boat owned by Messrs. Homer, Woods & Co., broke away from their moorings above the ferry landing, on the South Side, and drifted on the head of Brown's Island, where they struck against the shore. The accident is said to have been occasioned by the great force of the current. Some on that side of the river by the sunken coal which lies in the channel broadside just below the Point. The swiftness of the current caused the barges to veer back and forth to such an extent as to part the cables by which they were fastened to shore. When the barges got loose, they struck against the stern of the ferry boat, and were thereby thrown out some distance into the stream. Taking into consideration the destruction of property on Saturday and

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Adverse Report on Negley's Arsenal Bill.

The Report Made on the Recommendation of the Secretary of War—Debate on the Admission of Georgia Senators—Good Democratic Doctrine on the Question of Popular Education—Thomas A. Scott's Great Speech Never Delivered Before the Committee, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1871.

Adverse Report on Negley's Arsenal Bill.

The Senate Military Committee reported adversely to-day upon the proposition to remove the Pittsburgh arsenal. It is understood that this report was made in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of War. The same Committee also reported against the bill making a national holiday of Decoration Day.

The Southern Investigation.

The Southern Committee examined three witnesses to-day, among them one man named Boyd, who is a prominent Democrat in North Carolina. The evidence elicited was of the same character as heretofore taken, and went to establish fully the stories of violence and disorder.

The Court Island Question.

The House Judiciary Committee had up the Goat Island question to-day, and discussed it at length. It was finally agreed to report a resolution directing the Attorney General to bring suit in the Federal Courts for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the Government interest in the property. The amount involved in this question is about five million dollars. The bill introduced early in the session in interest of the Central Pacific Railroad, which looked toward the grabbing up of this island in behalf of that corporation, meets with little favor, and will probably be reported upon adversely.

Debate on the Admission of Georgia Senators.

The debate on the admission of the Georgia Senators occupied nearly the entire time of the Senate today. Mr. Trumbull made a speech explanatory of the reasons why the majority of the Committee agreed to the report which he presented, and which recommends the admission of Hill. Miller who was elected at the same time, was not recommended by this report, by reason of his political disabilities, which have not as yet been removed. Mr. Stewart followed Mr. Trumbull in favor of the minority report, which he offered, in a long speech, both against time and patience. When he finished, the Senate received his report by a vote of 39 to 21. Mr. Stewart then attempted to substitute the names of Farrout and Whitely for that of Hill. Pending that matter action the Senate adjourned. This matter will be first in order for consideration to-morrow, and will probably consume the entire day. Mr. Thurman will make a motion to-morrow to have Miller admitted.

Down with the School Houses!

The position of the Democratic party on the question of common schools is well illustrated by the following extract from this morning's issue of the party organ in this city, occurring in the course of some remarks on Saturday's speech of Senator Hoar. "Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, then advocated a great scheme for national education, by furnishing a mammoth machine to manufacture the rising generation. This is one of the most insidious and dangerous of all the schemes for perpetuating radical rule yet conceived by the inventive genius of New England, and is, therefore, the one that ought to be most firmly resisted."

Protest Against a Low Bridge.

Mr. Stevenson presented an emphatic resolution of the Cincinnati Board of Supervisors against a low bridge, and praying its reform, and strongly indorsing the committee now here representing that city.

The Cincinnati Revenue Officers.

The name of General Weitzel was sent to the senate for Assessor of the consolidated Cincinnati District. It has been decided that Pullam holds the Collectorship without re-appointment, and that it has been concluded to retain him.

The Speech of Thos. A. Scott.

Telegraphed last week at the expense of the Railroad Company, was not made before the Senate Committees. He spoke at length, and on the points that he attempted to make against the remarks of the Cincinnati delegation he was promptly and conclusively answered. The Democratic Committee is expected to act on the bridge question to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1871.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to Congress to-day the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith an official copy of the Council of Indian Tribes, held at Okmulgee, in December last, which resulted in the adoption of a declaration of rights and a constitution for their government, together with a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the views of the Secretary of the Interior thereon. It would seem highly desirable that the civilized Indians in the country should be encouraged in establishing themselves a form of territorial government compatible with the Constution of the United States and with the previous custom under the communities living outside the State limits. I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the Interior, that it would not be advisable to receive the new territory with the constitution as now framed. So long as the territorial form of government exists, Congress should have the power of approving or disapproving all legislative acts of the territory, and therefore recommend a close adherence to their wishes, so far as consistent with the interests which might be well to limit the appointment of all territorial offices appointed by the executive to native citizens of the territory, and if any exception to be made in this rule, I recommend that it should be limited to the Judiciary. It is confidently hoped that the policy now being pursued toward the Indians will result in good government and make him desire to settle among the whites on his own race where he can enjoy the full privilege of civil and religious freedom.

[Signed] "U. S. GRANT."

CONFEDERATION WITH CANADA ACCEPTED.

A dispatch received to-day from Victoria says the Legislature of British Columbia has accepted the proposals for confederation with Canada.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 30.—The impeachment trial of Governor Holden formally commenced to-day, Chief Justice Pearson Presiding. The counsel for the managers and respondent were present. The defense asked until Thursday to answer, but the Time was granted till Wednesday, and the Court adjourned until 12 M. on that day.

Nebraska.

LINCOLN, NEB., January 30.—A resolution passed the House to-day, calling on the Land Commissioner for information relating to land sold to Isaac Cohen or others, and why the latter's homestead price was not paid than bid, and whether sold to the highest bidder. The Auditor was requested to report the issue of duplicate certificates price refunded by Commissioners of Public Buildings, the sale of lots in Lincoln, and whether all the amount of said certificates corresponded with the amount accounted for by the Commissioners; also the amount of deficiency, if any, and whether it amounts to $11,592, and whether any deficiency is due the State not paid into the Treasury. In the Senate an investigating committee, with power to send for persons and papers, was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Sonders, Thomas and Hascall, and the Attorney General was requested to assist the committee.

MEXICO.

Lerdo de Tejedo Resigns His Position in the Ministry and Assumes the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court—The Race for the Presidency—The Zona Libra Question in the Cabinet—The War in Guerrero—The Contemptuous Exception Progressing Favorably, &c., &c.

CITY OF MEXICO, via HAVANA, January 30.—Lerdo de Tejedo has resigned. No successor has been appointed, but it is believed M. Romero will fill the vacancy. Manuel Payns will assume the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

The prospects of the re-election of President Juarez are flattering. The intelligent and wealthy favor Lerdo de Tejedo.

The war in the State of Guerrera continues, and is unfavorable to the Government.

The Mexicans are preparing to offer the so-called aggressions of the Lower California company.

The Tehuantepec expedition is progressing favorably. The engineers report a sufficient quantity of water on the summit of the route for canalizing purposes.

President Juarez has removed several of Lerdo's appointments, but has retained Mascobels, a Lerdoist.

The command of the Federal army of San Luis Potosi, has been placed in the hands of Gen. Rocha, a Juarez man.

Joaquim Barranda, a Lerdoist, has been elected Governor of Yucatan.

General Negrete makes inflammatory election speeches. A conflict of five millions leaves the capital on the 29th.

Rumors are current that the Jourists have offered Diaz the Ministry of War, that Mariscol has been recalled, and that Estranisho Canedo has been appointed Minister to Washington, and Washington Seward, Jr., Minister to Mexico.

The Cabinet has under discussion the *Zona Libra* question. A public discussion has been created by the Anton Lizardo Railroad project, of which Gen. Rosecrans is the head.

The Government has paid Minister Nelson the full amount demanded by the United States Government for arms stolen from them and sold to the authorities of Matamoras.

Lerdo de Tejedo, after resigning his position in the ministry, assumed the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

COLLISION AT SEA

The Steamer Kensington Run Into by the Bark Templar and Sunk—Narrow Escape of the Passengers and Crew.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The Kensington, from Savannah to Boston, was run into by the bark Templar, receiving the full force of the bark on the port side, just aft midships. The steamer was cut down from the water line, filled and sank in about thirty minutes. The passengers and crew of the Kensington, and one passenger belonging to the bark, who jumped from the jib boom of the bark on board the steamship when the vessels came together, had barely time to get on board clear of the wreck, before the steamer went down. The boats were then headed west for land, which was distant about thirty miles. After being in the boats fifteen hours the steamer Georgia picked up the crew, all of whom were saved.

[The dispatch fails to give the locality of the disaster.—ED.]

CRIME.

OMAHA, NEB., January 30.—Perry Manuel and John Williams have confessed to taking up a rail of the Union Pacific Railroad near McPherson station, and state it was done for the purpose of killing Geo. P. Corwell, Assistant Road Master, who was on the time, did not arrive at the place until after the eastward train, which was thrown from the track.

FIRES.

Montreal.

MONTREAL, January 24.—Five stores on Notre Dame street were all more or less damaged by the fire on Sunday morning. Loss about $15,000; insurance $6,500, four of these amounts. Keegan's store occupied as a millinery, were rescued from the upper windows, the ladies being on fire before their danger was discovered.

Penetrating the building, found Henry Sora dreadfully burned and his son and servant girl suffocated.

Andover, Mass.

BOSTON, January 30.—Smith and Dover's carpet yarn factory, at Andover, was burned yesterday. Loss $25,000; insured for $13,000.

H. Mass, colored, under indictment for outraging the daughter of C. Courtot, was shot and killed by the father of the girl at New Orleans Sunday night, while prowling around Courtot's house.

Peace Possible.

Better Feeling on Both Sides.

Bourbaki's Army in Switzerland.

Coolness Between Moltke and the Crown Prince.

PRUSSIA

Hoping for the Termination of the War—A Better Feeling Manifested—The Negotiations Between Bismarck and Favre—Coolness Between the Crown Prince and Von Moltke.

Special to the Herald.]

VERSAILLES, January 29.—As the facts concerning the negotiations create a better feeling is evident among both the French and Germans, and all begin to agree in hoping for the the termination of the war. The French are especially well pleased at the apparent revelation of the German desire to humiliate Paris by a triumphal entry into the capital. The negotiations between Bismarck and Favre form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of this memorable war. The arrival of Favre was known to none except those immediately concerned in conducting him through the lines. On his arrival at the house occupied by Bismarck he was immediately admitted into the presence of the Chancellor. After a few remarks, Bismarck said: "Well, Monsieur Favre, what is the object of this visit?" Favre, much affected, replied: "The object is to put a stop to this terrible suffering of the country, for, now that hope of relief from without is lost, I therefore recommend a close adherence to their wishes, so far as consistent with the interests which might be well to limit the appointment of all territorial offices appointed by the executive to native citizens of the territory, and if any exception to be made in this rule, I recommend that it should be limited to the Judiciary. It is confidently hoped that the policy now being pursued toward the Indians will result in good government and make him desire to settle among the whites on his own race where he can enjoy the full privilege of civil and religious freedom.

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HOW THE MONEY GOES.

Mr. Chorpenning's Little Bill.

A Resolution of Last Session, to Pay $150,000 on an Account Settled Years Ago, Repealed—Some Startling Facts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1871.

When Mr. Dawes took the floor to-day to report on the Chorpenning claim, there was at once a stir of interest, and members very generally gathered about him. He spoke for an hour, making such an exposure as was very unwelcome to Republicans. No one undertook to justify the former procee ding, either of the House or of the Postmaster General, though Mr. Hill made a brief explanation as to the part he had taken in the matter. This Chorpenning, it appears, some fifteen years ago, had two contracts for carrying mails, for which he was to receive $165,000. He was paid in full all that was due him. In 1857 he managed to get Congress to authorize a settlement for damages by the Postmaster General, by which he got about $250,000. In 1866 he got fifty thousand dollars, and on the last day of the last session of Congress, a resolution adroitly framed was put through both Houses, under which Postmaster General Creswell awarded him some four hundred and fifty thousand dollars additional. This, however, has not been paid, because there was no special appropriation, and the excellent law of last session had covered the Treasury all surplus appropriations for the Postoffice Department. But for this, Chorpenning would have had his money.

One of the peculiar features of this case is that one Earle, formerly a law partner of the Postmaster General, who was a little while ago Assistant Postmaster General after Creswell came into office, and then resigned to engage in the prosecution of claims in the Department, has been attorney of the parties making these claims. Another feature is, that the highest claims the condition of the case made could be have been allowed. Another feature is, that a so-called report, which is claimed to have been made never seen, and which had never been presented to the House, was acted upon as the *bona fide* report of that committee made to Congress.

Mr. Dawes commented severely on the loose practice of Congress in authorizing the executive Departments to settle claims, instead of sending them to the Court of Claims for careful examination and adjudication, but refrained from comment on the course of the Postmaster General in the premises. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, however, made some sharp comments on the point, and it is known that the Postmaster General appeared before the Committee of Appropriations this morning and attempted to explain the matter, but to little purpose, that the committee voted unanimously to report in favor of the repeal of the resolution authorizing the settlement.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, it was stated in answer to an inquiry, was the gentleman who drew up the statement which was used as a report to the House, and was also the member who moved the resolution passed last session, under which the Postmaster General acted. He was informed this morning of the report Mr. Dawes would make, and that if he desired to make any explanation, time would be given to him. He said he would see what Mr. Dawes had to say. He listened attentively to Mr. Dawes's speech, much of which concerned his action, but to which he uncomprehended to make no attempt to get the floor.

Mr. Beck, after words, he said, by the development of this case, to-day introduced a bill prohibiting persons who have been officially connected with departments from prosecuting claims in them for a term of five years after the conclusion of their official connection. He said it was the incongruity for persons to seek and hold for a little while positions in the departments, for no other purpose than to establish such relations as will give them peculiar privileges and influence in the prosecution of business when they quit. A large proportion of the frauds practiced on the government were made possible, if not easy, through these methods.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

NO VOTES FOR THE LADIES.

Report of the House Judiciary Committee on the Memorial of Victoria Woodhull and Others.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1871.

Mr. Bingham presented to the House to-day a majority report from the Judiciary Committee relative to the petition of Victoria Woodhull and others, asking Congress to declare woman suffrage to exist in the States by reason of the fourteenth amendment. The report is very elaborate, and examines thoroughly all points involved in the question. It states that the Fourteenth amendment does not confer suffrage upon women. The word "citizen" as therein used means just what it did in the original Constitution, and no more. The latter asserts, ground that Congress has no right to prescribe the qualifications of citizens, including the right of the province of the States. When the latter choose to take this right from the women, the Federal Constitution cannot prevent them. The report concludes by stating that if women have, as is claimed, an existing right under the Constitution to vote, the courts are the proper forum in which place to assist that right, and further legislation on the part of Congress would be useless and unnecessary. The report was signed by the entire committee, with the exception of Butler and Loughridge. It is understood that the latter will present a minority report, which they will present in a few days. The majority report was presented to-day simply for the purpose of having it printed, and then reconsidered to the committee as that it will not be brought before the House, for definite action, for some time.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1871.

SENATE.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, declaring that any one who shall hereafter be appointed to the office of naval officer of the government intoxicating liquors to be sold as a beverage shall be guilty of a crime against the peace of society, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. Also, providing that the employees or officers of the government who shall continue to use intoxicating liquors, or who shall be found drunk, shall be summarily dismissed, and shall not be reinstated for two years.

Mr. WILSON presented a memorial from the Cincinnati Board of Supervisors, asking that the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge Company be required to raise their bridge over the Ohio.

Mr. WILSON, of the Military Committee, reported favorably on the bill extending the benefits of the Soldiers' Home to all soldiers who served in the Mexican war.

Mr. WILSON reported adversely on the bill relative to the site of the Arsenal at Pittsburgh.

Mr. NYE, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on the bill to further provide State Governments for New Mexico and Colorado.

Mr. THURMAN introduced a bill relating to claims against foreign governments, providing that the claims growing out of the depredations committed by the Florida, Alabama and Shenandoah, which were settled out in British ports. In consideration of these concessions, it will be demanded of our Government that it agrees hereafter to prevent the selling of war vessels to be used against friendly powers, and to enact proper laws for carrying out the provisions. It is claimed that the only obstacle in the way of settling the matter has been the fact that disposition manifested on the part of certain members of the Foreign Relations Committee, the statement being that both the President and Secretary Fish are entirely satisfied.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 30, 1871.

HONORS TO THE IRISH EXILES.

A grand testimonial benefit will be given in honor of the Irish exiles at the Academy of Music on next day evening next. The entertainment will comprise dramatic, instrumental, musical and vocal attractions. Extensive arrangements for a fair are being made.

RE-ENUMERATION.

The returns of the new census from the Seventh Ward show a gain of 308, and from the Twenty-first Ward a gain of 892.

SALES AND PURCHASES OF COIN.

A special meeting of the members of the New York Gold Exchange was held at ten o'clock this morning, for the purpose of allowing the presentation of a resolution declaring a certain by-law recently promulgated, declaring that all sales and purchases of coin must be recorded in the official books of the Exchange, illegal and void. Whether or not the decision of the chair should be sustained, which was decided in the affirmative.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED GERMAN ACTRESS.

Mrs. Antoine Beckker Grahn, a well known German actress who has distinguished herself in most of the German theaters of this country, died in this city yesterday.

FOUR PERSONS SUFFOCATED BY A GAS STOVE.

John Laughlin, aged twenty-seven; his wife, thirty; son, four, and Susan Sands, twenty-five, were found dead in a room at 1,497 Third avenue this afternoon. They were suffocated by a gas stove.

BURIAL OF BISHOP NEWTON.

United States Commissioner James W. Newton was buried to-day at Greenwood Cemetery. At a meeting of the Brooklyn bar addresses were made by Burrell Alexander, Judge Pratt and Judge Reid, recognizing the ability and integrity of the late Commissioner.

POWDER FACTORY BLOWN UP.

Detweiller's powder factory at Greenville, New Jersey, was blown up last evening. A quantity of powder became ignited, which caused a great noise, and shattered the building. One hundred workmen were engaged in the building during the day, but had stopped work an hour before the accident occurred.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.—Arrived—St. Luke, Memphis; Emile le Barges and Atlantic and barges, New Orleans. Departed—City of Alton, New Orleans; City of Chester, Memphis, and Independence for the wreck of the Arthur. The river is rising slowly, with six and a half feet in Cairo, and a good prospect of a swell in the upper streams. Weather cloudy but mild; brisk showers to-night.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 30.—Warm and raining; heavy thunder storm to-night. River rising. Arrived—Samuel Hale, Cincinnati; Argonaut, and Jno. Orleans; Viola Belle, White river; Sallie, Arkansas river. The coffee and sugar on the Arthur are a total loss; about half the cotton will be saved in a damaged condition. The Mary Alice, after running the Dick Fulton upon a sawyer, sunk and lost all but the Laura above there, damaging her considerably.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—Arrived—Mollie Able, Cairo; Indiana City, Louisville; Kate Kinney, Evansville. Departed—North Western, St. Louis, Raining all the afternoon.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—River sixteen feet and rising, with a fall, with thirty-six feet in the pool. Arrived—Anna Laura, Kanawha; Warner Lamb, Virginia, New Orleans; America, Nashville. Departed—Belle Vernon, Pittsburgh. The Charleston No. 2 has gone to Louisville to tow. Up at the barge Red Stocking. The Arthur leaves for Pittsburgh to-night. The Wasanita takes a load of sugar and molasses for Pittsburgh to-morrow. Partially clear; temperature 42 degrees; the snow is disappearing rapidly and sleighing is nearly gone.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 30.—River rising with nine feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather pleasant, threatening rain. Arrived—Emma Floyd, Cincinnati; Tyrone, Cairo. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo; Emma Floyd, Cincinnati.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 30.—Nile, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Mohawk, Cairo to New Orleans, 11; Talisman, Nashville packet, 3 A. M.; Julia, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 3; Belle of Memphis, Cairo to St. Louis, 7; St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, 10; City of Cairo, Cairo to St. Louis, 11; Mary Miller, Evansville to Memphis, 11; R. J. Lockwood, Red river to St. Louis, noon; Tigress, Pittsburgh to Memphis, 1 P. M.; H. S. Turner, Mount City to St. Louis, 1; Jim Fisk, Jr., Pittsburgh to Memphis, 2; P. W. Strader, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7. River stationary. Weather cloudy; mercury 52°.

LOUISVILLE, January 30.—River rising with four feet eight inches in the chute and six feet eight inches in the canal. Cloudy and mild; snow nearly all gone. The Dexter, Dunn, and Petrel No. 2 passed up with empty barges. The Alps and Greyhound are here on their way up.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 30.—Cotton dull; low middlings 19½c. Bulk meats higher; shoulders 15c; clear sides 15½c; clear sides 15½c, packed 15c; clear ribbed sides 13½c; hams 16c, and sugar-cured hams 16½c. Lard 18½c. Corn 66c. Oats 56c. Flour $4 00@7 00.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.—The second term of this school will begin on Wednesday, February 15th. Persons desiring to enter their daughters should apply at the Institute, No. 62 Grant street, between the avenue. Come and see us! 7

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Situation Wanted—C. H., Commercial office.
Front Parlor Room—9 Ohio street, Allegheny.
Situation Wanted—T., Commercial office.
House Wanted—E., 52 Wilson street.
Brass Foundry for Sale—P., Commercial office.
Sale of Steel Mill—Samuel Sellers & Co.
Money to Loan—W. N. Howard.
Copartnership Notice—D. Baer & Co.
Moulder Wanted—John M. Cooper & Co.
Election Notice—Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Co.
Wood Sawing Machines—116 Market street.
Stock Sales—A. McElwaine.
House Wanted—E. R. Commercial office.
Room for Rent—146 Second avenue.
Notice—Peoples' Deposit National Bank.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway Co.
Notice—Charles Davis.
Boarding—154 Second avenue.
Library Hall—Hon. William Parsons, February 3.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Lady of Lyons.
New 7-30 Gold Loan—Jay Cooke & Co.
Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate—W. H. Baily.
Wanted Crackers—Marvin & Co.
Asthma Remedy—Jonas Whitcomb.
Drug and Merchandise Brokerage—J. J. Reader & Co.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Lace Leather Belting—McKee & Co.
Academy of Music—The Pilgrim.
Orphans' Court Sale—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Scientific Lectures—Dr. Geo. F. Barker.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Library Hall—Wm. Mason Evans.
Opera House—Chapman Sisters.
Wanted Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Fleming & Co.
Great Western Gun Works—J. H. Johnston.
Drugs—Sellers, Johnson.
India Ale—Joshua Rhodes.
New Goods—Joseph Horne & Co.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

PITTSBURGH, January 30, 1871. | 7:23 A. M. | 4:23 P. M. | 11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer..... | 28.36 | 28.37 | 28.36
Change since last report..... | .02 | .02 | .02
Thermometer..... | 34° | 42° | 37°
Change in last 24 hours..... | 3° | 8° | 2°
Direction of wind..... | S W | S. | Calm.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour | 0 | 0 | 0
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot..... | 0.125 | 0.00 | 0
Depth of wind reduced to Beaufort scale, approximately..... | 0 | 0 | 0
Remarks—Weather report—inches and hdths..... | Cldy. | Fair. | Fair.

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, light perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

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PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.

Opening Night—First Appearance of Mr. Fechter.

It is the mere truth to say that the opening of the Pittsburgh Opera House last night was a very great success. The new house was completely filled with an audience in which the elite of our citizens was well represented, while the exercises of the evening were sustained throughout with admirable spirit and effect. The performance began with the singing of the anthem by the company, with good effect. Next came the opening address written in vigorous verse for the occasion by Mr. W. W. Ware, and delivered in a fine manner by Mr. J. Newton Gotthold, who was warmly applauded. The succeeding solo on the flute by Mr. Guenther gave general delight, after which a few graceful remarks were made by Mr. Manager Cassidy. Then followed the great attraction of the occasion, the performance of Ruy Blas by Mr. Charles Fechter and company. The parts of Don Salluste and Don Cæsar were well performed by Mr. Frank Roche and Mr. Wm. Davidge, respectively, while Miss Leclercq, Princess de Newburg was admirably rendered by Miss Leclercq. As Mr. Fechter made his first appearance on the stage, his reception was of course chiefly directed towards him whose celebrity as an actor was known to all, and upon the whole so firmly settled. The general curiosity to see him, as to the peculiarities of his performance was naturally intensified in some degree by the controversies respecting his qualities and merits in the Eastern cities. We have given the attentive spectators of last night's performance full credit for a generous disposition that Mr. Fechter is an actor of very extraordinary attractions. His appearance in the earlier scenes may have been disappointing to some, because they have not expected something different, somewhat to startle and surprise. The great peculiarity of Mr. Fechter's acting seems to be its naturalness, its perfect presentation of real life. All have read of, some may have seen, acting which professes to be natural, and in beholders, carrying them away from and out of themselves. But Mr. Fechter's is the perfection of art in which the art is concealed, Mr. Fechter appears to be himself for all the purposes. Whatever emotions he excites in the hearers are the sympathies of momentary forgetfulness that the actor is before us, and that they are character fictitious. Many are not susceptible of such influences, and to them Mr. Fechter will not exist it, or at least do not passively yield to its swar. Hence no doubt the neglect and disappointment of a really powerful performance. In failing to carry them away, or to suggest more than the actor himself, he comes short of his own well, and therefore sometimes seems to speak too rapidly and indistinctly. In the earlier scenes, however, compensated in part, or at least much diminished, by the consummate naturalness of his look and manner. In these scenes he does not fail to hear. What one of his critics has called his "overpowering fresh vigor" is also one of the obvious blemish of his acting, is perhaps a proper result of his admirable naturalness. In real life people do not speak with the slow and measured tone of the stage, only the chorus is allowed to indulge in long rhetorical flourishes. In nature, Mr. Fechter's delivery a striking excellence is the perfect blending of his words and manner, and so far as the latter helps it takes note of the words. But last night every one must have noticed that the articulate powers certain sentences were uttered, as for instance the line:

"I have a lacker's garb, thou a lackey's soul."

Before completing our notice of these vague remarks on the performance, we may say that, in Miss Leclercq and Mr. Davidge, the parts were filled in manner which may be described as *fonsiennes* may have somewhat interfered with the appreciation of Mr. Fechter's acting, as follows: These will be less obvious in a second performance. It is well known that Mr. Fechter's acting seems to his audiences to improve, and the same thing is probably true of Miss Leclercq.

Mr. Fechter will appear to-night as *Claude Melnotte*, in the play of the Lady of Lyons.

The following are the address delivered by J. Newton Gotthold and the speech of Mr. Manager Canning:

OPENING ADDRESS,

BY MR. W. W. WARE, OF PITTSBURGH.

Within this festal space of time
Where strurging Traffic's seeking hand is laid;
Where Art's fair temple lifts its graceful head;
The anvil's echo to the blacksmith's stroke,
The whirl of wheels, the busy hum of men,
Where brawny muscle's mightier than the pen—
Where Commerce, Art and Labor, hand in hand,
Fruits in this temple dedicate to art.
We, in an age of steam and of the age
That births such wonders to the minute stage
As Office Boards and Telegraphs and Wires,
Dimmed by the brightness of the great To-day
Great in attainment, but in aims low,
Great in fulfillment of God's perfect plan
Lifting His thoughts from Earth to Heaven,
Sold'ning the hardness of this human strife,
Speaks to the heart of man, and bids it hold
In tiged gloom, or in the coffin lid.
He lives in Nature, in the forest he bide,
Breathes from the flower as from the altar's side.
He whispers from the mountain and the plain,
The shackles fall from mind, and heart, and limb.
He is the Spirit of the Beautiful and True,
That Europe echoes what our land has done.
Pygmalion's statue, sculptured into life,
But fettered things, unworthy to be free.
Self-styled a people of the highest type of earth,
The noblest posture of a man's to kneel
To virtue and to God, and not to things,
Done up in pride and crowns, and labelled kings.
Here, in this temple, dedicated to the art
The votive Drama has no part to play
That pulpits should condemn, the Church despise?
That pulpits should condemn, the Church despise?
The fine creations of the poet's brain
Its thoughts, its fancies, are these all vain,
Which Shakespeare, Milton, Scott and Bulwer lease?
And Bulwer, Fletcher, and great minds like these,
Gods of this Drama, mortals and the world
Have they no mission to their fellow men?
Create they nothing worthy of the Stage?
To brighten lives and elevate the mind?
Let all who lose in the Drama's Shrine
With studied graces of the Actor's art
Confess, while charmed, they're moralized and taught,
The cultured study of the author's thought.
Do scenic grandeur and orchestral flow
Tatgt by their beauty, poison by their show?
We shall the lasting question not discuss,
We hail the builder, and we praise and bless
Him of whose genius this fair temple stands,
Greet as a thing of beauty and delight.
And last, but not least, we have come to extend
To him whose guiding hands its needs attend
Thanks for the kindness that he has shown this night,
His meed of praise to CANNING well deserv
Our friendly hopes for his success we offer,
While memory lingers for a little here,
We calls him welcome to the Pittsburgh heart.
Claims for the old its tribute of regret.
Our Drama's history numbers many years
Its busy marts, that mock the bygone years
Of its first settlers, and the hardy North,
Giants of the past, the heroes of our youth,
Who through the forest made the path we tread.
The curtain's down, to rise for us no more.
Regret not, for their memories live on the fire
Our greeting's done; the play begins, and pair
Judges and friends of home to-night are here.
Help by your judgment, censure or applause
Each to his task—to-night's the opening cause
To merit praise and minister delight.

SPEECH OF MR. MANAGER CANNING.

Mr. M. W. Canning, the Manager, was called upon, and responded as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: To one and all I extend a cordial welcome to this beautiful Temple of the Drama, and trust you will join with me in thanks to the gentlemen who have erected it, through their liberality, an Opera House second to none in the country.

Having seen fit to entrust the management in my hands, I shall endeavor in the future, as in the past, to do my best to merit the confidence of Pittsburgh by giving them all the best attractions that can be induced to visit this city; as a proof of this, I will state that this evening a gentleman whose name stands second to none in either hemisphere, I mean Mr. Charles Fechter, the celebrated actor and artist. I simply ask from you a kindly greeting to the latter gentleman, and I feel confident the same greeting to the lady who accompanies him, Miss Leclercq, whose reputation as an artiste is unsurpassed.

I am sorry to say there has been a foolish or rather a ridiculous report in circulation for some time past, tending, in answer to which I would say the reputation of the well known architects, Messrs. Beifeld and Peebles, together with that of thatwell known wood carver builder Mr. George W. Bitner, is at stake; if any of the above gentlemen had the least fear of the result of the immense crowd now before me will be sufficient to assure you of perfect building that will stand in the country. There are others whom I should refer to in connection with the erection of this building, but as we are pressed for time I am compelled to omit them. I shall endeavor from time to time, as the season progresses, to use every attraction of note in the country, and sincerely trust that my efforts may meet with your kind approval. Again thanking you for your kind consideration, and the strangers who make their first appearance in this city, I ask, as well as for the members